0793MEN1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 23 Cr. 490 (SHS) V. 5 ROBERT MENENDEZ, WAEL HANA, a/k/a "Will Hana," 6 and FRED DAIBES, 7 Defendants. Trial 8 ----x 9 New York, N.Y. July 9, 2024 9:45 a.m. 10 11 12 Before: 13 HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN, 14 District Judge 15 -and a Jury-16 APPEARANCES 17 DAMIAN WILLIAMS United States Attorney for the 18 Southern District of New York BY: PAUL M. MONTELEONI 19 DANIEL C. RICHENTHAL ELI J. MARK 20 LARA E. POMERANTZ CATHERINE E. GHOSH 21 Assistant United States Attorneys 22 23 24

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(Trial resumed; jury present)

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THE COURT: Mr. Monteleoni, you may continue with your summation.

MR. MONTELEONI: Good morning. So, I still have several hours to go today, especially because I'm going to try to speak more slowly.

So, we're looking at the first element of Count Nine, related to honest services fraud, concerning the New Jersey Attorney General conduct.

Now, just like for the Egypt-related counts that we looked at yesterday, another reason that you know that there was a corrupt quid pro quo is the special treatment that Menendez was giving to Hana and to Uribe. And that special treatment included attempts to take officials acts, included promises of official acts, and included claims that he had taken official acts.

And just like with Egypt, there doesn't have to be any special treatment at all. Even if Menendez didn't do anything, and even if everything that he was promising to do was totally routine things, things that he would have done anyway, things that he believed were righteous, things that he believed were in the interests of justice, there is still a guid pro quo if he's doing or if he's promising them, even in part, in exchange for a thing of value with corrupted intent.

But here, the official acts that he's trying to do and

promising to do were wildly abnormal. That's another reason that you know that this element is proven.

Here's the first official act that Menendez tried to take and that he promised to take. He is trying to get the New Jersey Attorney General to intervene into Elvis Parra's criminal case. We've seen from the timeline yesterday that when he's going to go call Grewal, he doesn't ask for evidence of discrimination. He doesn't ask for any evidence that anyone has been treated any differently than anyone else. He just asks for what case he should intervene in, not for a basis to intervene.

How do you know? Well, as you see on the timeline, that's the information that Nadine collects after he calls her on the flip phone.

Actions speak louder than words. Words like these. These are Menendez's words to the public. This is what he tells the world he won't do for his constituents. This is what the people who aren't secretly paying him hear. "Our senate office cannot legally get involved with pending litigation, including questions about criminal trials or imprisonment."

But what you've seen from the evidence of this case is Menendez's actions are saying something totally different. His actions are saying, what's on my website, that's just for the people who aren't paying me, promised my girlfriend a Mercedes. Then give me the name of a case, nothing else, just a name and

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a case number, I'll get right on the phone with the attorney general of New Jersey for you.

What you see in that website and in that call is the hypocrisy of someone who will do anything to get paid.

You also know that it was special treatment from what the attorney general said. Because, when you hear from the witness to Menendez's calls, that reinforces what you already know from the timeline. That Menendez contacted Grewal in an attempt to disrupt two pending state criminal matters. Grewal told you he knew Menendez was a powerful ally of the governor, was someone he needed to maintain a good relationship with. And out of all the cases handled by the entire New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, Menendez singled out what was just the Parra prosecution and the related investigations.

Right there you know that even just happening to mention the case associated with the people who are buying the Mercedes for his girlfriend, that's special treatment. But you also know it from how Grewal reacted. Just like where McKinney, he knew he had to protect his team from pressure. "I view my job as insulating the team from any type of pressure or interference from the outside, so, I wasn't going to relate to anyone in the office that there was this inquiry." He didn't want his team to feel pressured or intimidated. Just like with McKinney, Grewal protected the team from Menendez's pressure.

So the fact Grewal said that he didn't feel pressure

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does not matter. Grewal shut Menendez down before it could get to there. And he knew that the fact of the inquiry itself would inherently create pressure on the team. He didn't say, oh, well, let's tell the team and they'll understand that since Menendez didn't raise his voice on the call, it's fine. He knew what Menendez was trying to do, and he stopped it.

Same for the second official act that Menendez tried and promised. Again, Menendez tried to intervene in the case, and again, you see Grewal testifying that he worked to insulate his team from the influence. And he and his deputy immediately realized what was happening. His deputy said it was gross. And he was right.

But he didn't even know what you learned in this trial. That Menendez reached out to Grewal because Hana and Uribe secretly promised to get Nadine a new car.

Let's talk about what Menendez said when he attempted to pressure Grewal on a call and in a meeting. Menendez said that Hispanic truckers were being treated differently from others. He was saying that this was a discriminatory prosecution. A selective prosecution.

That is a serious accusation. That is a call for action. If it was really a selective prosecution, as Grewal testified, the case would be dismissed. The case would be dismissed.

So you know exactly what Menendez was trying to do by

making that claim with no basis. He was telling a lie, that if it was believed, would have been a reason to dismiss the case.

A reason to kill and stop all investigation.

But let's be clear. Menendez didn't have to say anything to Grewal in order for there to be a corrupt quid pro quo. If Menendez had called Grewal and talked about the weather, this element could still be proven based on his promises to Hana and Uribe. The promises are the crime. If Menendez had never even called Grewal at all, but had just promised intervention, his promises alone would still be enough.

But he didn't stop at promises. He tried to shut down the prosecution. He tried to shut down the investigation, just like he was getting paid to do. But he did it in a smart and careful way. Because as you have seen from start to finish in this trial, Menendez is smart. Menendez is careful. He wasn't foolish enough to tell Grewal you need to kill this case. Instead, he used a fake claim of discrimination as a tactic because that is a serious accusation, one that could get a case dismissed. Also, because it gave Menendez deniability, if anyone ever accused him of improperly pressuring Grewal.

You also know Menendez didn't get this fake reason from Michael Critchley. Critchley, Parra's lawyer who had actually looked into the case, who had actually reviewed the evidence in the case, he did not think that this prosecution

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was discriminatory. He thought that the attorney general shouldn't be getting involved in private insurance company debts. But he did not think that there was anything selective or discriminatory about the prosecution.

So when Menendez's counsel stood up in opening and said that Menendez took action because people involved in the case, including the lawyers, told him it was a selective prosecution, you should ask yourself, is that what the evidence showed?

And Menendez clearly didn't care what Critchley thought about the case anyway. Menendez didn't discuss the facts of the case with him. He didn't talk about any policy issues with Critchley at all, in a two-minute call. And in fact, Menendez's call to Critchley was in March, after Menendez had already called Grewal in January, and claimed that there was discrimination.

Actually, if you remember, as I mentioned yesterday, Menendez called Critchley immediately after getting off the phone with Nadine on March 12. Remember this call here, where Menendez and Nadine talked for a bit over a minute, and then the minute that Nadine gets off the phone with Menendez, she calls Hana. And the minute Menendez gets off the same call, he calls Critchley. And this is the same day that Nadine then calls Uribe to complain that Hana hasn't gotten her the car.

From the timing of the calls, you could tell they're

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obviously talking about the Parra case. And then when you hear from Critchley, he just reinforces what you already knew from the call records. Menendez was calling about the Parra case, and it also shows you something that you didn't know from the documents which is he wasn't asking any questions, he wasn't trying to dive into the facts. Why? Menendez wasn't trying to learn anything on this call from Critchley. He was trying to tell Critchley and through him, Parra, that he had an interest in the case. He was trying to tell them that he had done his part by getting involved, so that word would get back that Hana should pay up.

And that's just reinforced by what Critchley didn't know, but you do, which is that Nadine called Uribe later that night, and that after that call, that night, the night of this call with Critchley, Uribe promised Nadine a car.

But in any case, you know from the timing more than a month after the call from Grewal, Menendez wasn't talking to Critchley trying to figure out whether there was discrimination in the Parra case. Discrimination was just a fake reason he came up with.

The fact that Menendez went to all this trouble to make up a fake reason to try to get the case dismissed, and to bring that fake reason to the New Jersey Attorney General, is just further proof that Menendez was being bribed. He went out of his way to pressure Grewal about a specific criminal case as

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a special favor, not out of the goodness of his heart, but because he wanted to get Nadine the car that she wanted.

3 he wanted Uribe to keep making payments on that car.

One of the most powerful U.S. senators in Washington called the chief state law enforcement officer of New Jersey, to feed him completely made up claims of discrimination, to try to tamper with the integrity of a criminal prosecution, and he did it so his girlfriend could get a convertible.

That's another reason you know this element is proven. Let's look at the next one.

The Mercedes. We've already looked at how Menendez knew that Nadine couldn't afford a Mercedes, and how he was looped in on those first phone calls that led to Nadine calling Uribe. But it's not just that. He was aware every step of the way, because this car wasn't just something Nadine cared about. Menendez wanted that car, too, because he wanted to keep Nadine happy. So Menendez was involved in the details of Nadine getting the car.

So we've seen this message that we looked at yesterday that she's told Menendez she's going to see if Hana will step up and help with the car, but she's going to get it Monday anyway.

Let's look at the next few days. A few days after this voicemail, she checks with Menendez on the color scheme. Which one do you prefer? On April 1st, few days after that,

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she tells Menendez she's furious at Hana for leaving for Egypt. Why? Well, as she explains to someone else, Hana was supposed to take her to the car dealer, Edison, that's where Ray Catena, the Mercedes-Benz dealer is. Hana was supposed to take her to the car dealer. She didn't explain that to Menendez in the text message we just looked at. Doesn't say why she would be so bothered from the fact that Hana went to Egypt. She doesn't have to. He already knows. And Menendez doesn't respond and ask why do you care if Hana went to Egypt? He knows.

Now look at later that day. Jose called Leon at Ray

Catena to make the arrangements for my car. She just texts it

out to Menendez. Jose Uribe is making the arrangements for her

car. That text alone, Nadine to Menendez, tells you Menendez

knew full well that Uribe was paying for Nadine's Mercedes.

But you have even more.

Menendez knows all the details about how she's going to get the car. He's in the weeds on the whole car purchase. He knows that the car that she wanted sold and the dealership needs to get another one. He knows that they got another one. And he knows exactly how Nadine's getting the money for the down payment. He knows because he lent her his own car, and here, she's leaving a voicemail telling Menendez how she's going to return his car and then she's going to meet Jose for five minutes. Menendez doesn't ask why are you meeting him for five minutes? She doesn't explain why she needs to meet Jose

for five minutes. She doesn't have to. Menendez already knows that Nadine is going to pick up the cash for the down payment on the Mercedes from Uribe.

And remember, this is another example of Nadine keeping Menendez updated on the precise details of her collection of bribes for him. A five-minute stop in the parking lot to pick up \$15,000 in cash. That is exactly the type of thing she informs Menendez. He's not in the dark. He's monitoring her every step of the way.

He also knows exactly how she's going to get to the dealer, because he's actually arranging to get her driven there. When she's at the dealer, she's texting with Menendez about being there and texting him about cleaning out her inbox. He's so involved in every detail of her life that she tells him what she's doing while she sits in a waiting room.

This is not the kind of relationship where Menendez doesn't know where Nadine miraculously got the money to pay for the car that she can't afford in January. This is the kind of relationship where the partners share things, including here, all the details of how Nadine is able to finally get the car that she wants.

And it is the kind of relationship where Menendez asks questions about even the most mundane details about the car.

He's checking in about why it's taking so long at the dealership. When it's done, "Congratulations mon amour de la

vie, we are the proud owners of a 2019 Mercedes." We. Because they got the car together through Nadine's negotiations with Hana and Uribe, and Menendez's promises to interfere in a criminal case. And congratulations. Because their efforts paid off. They got the bribe they were promised.

Of course Menendez knows how Nadine pays for the car. She tells him, she texts to him, he knows everything about how she gets the car, and he knows that she can't afford it any other way. Just another way you know there is a guid pro quo.

Here's another. Just like before, Menendez and Nadine try to hide what they're doing with the criminal case. Instead of saying I got to grab that money that Jose is loaning me for the car, Nadine says meet Jose for five minutes. She's cryptic for a reason, because she knows that what's happening in those five minutes is a bribe going into her hands, and Menendez knows exactly what she is doing so he doesn't need to ask questions. You know that from the timeline.

The day before, you could see Uribe trying to get together \$15,000 in cash, which you know from the purchase records is the amount of the down payment on the car. And you can see Nadine and Uribe planning where to meet. They're trying to decide which parking lot to meet at. They don't really care where they meet, just so long as it is a parking lot. Why? It is the perfect place for a quick handoff of cash. The perfect place for secrecy.

And of course Nadine doesn't give that cash to the dealer. That would be too obvious. Some of the cash goes to the dealer, but they get checks from Nadine's father, checks from Nadine's bank accounts, and money from Nadine's credit card. So what does Nadine do with the cash? She uses most of the cash to reimburse herself, paying down the credit card. But look how she does it. She doesn't just do it all at once. She breaks it up into six different cash payments on three different days.

And on two of those days, April 4 and April 6, the payments are made in different branches within the same day.

On April 4 of 2019, Nadine is traveling around New Jersey with a bunch of cash going from branch to branch, stopping to deposit bits of it into different branches. Why? To hide the quid pro quo.

The secrecy doesn't stop with the cash handoff. Even once they're using electronic payments, Uribe has his friend Barruos pay, because Uribe just comes out and says he doesn't want to use anything with his name on it. Even when Uribe starts making the payments himself, he uses his company's, not his own account.

The secrecy isn't about just the payments. When
Menendez is getting ready to call Grewal, Menendez calls
Nadine's flip phone. Now, let's be clear. This case is not
about why Nadine has a flip phone. There is no dispute she got

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the flip phone because of an ex-boyfriend who was spoofing her and sending her fake texts. The issue isn't why she got the flip phone. What matters is why Menendez chose to call her on that phone on that day.

You heard from Special Agent Rachel Graves, who reviewed Menendez and Nadine's cell phone records, this was not the phone they usually used to talk. It wasn't the phone that she used to text with Hana. But, when he was getting ready to call Grewal, he didn't choose to call the normal phone that he usually called that's registered under Nadine's name. He called the flip phone, which is not registered under Nadine's name. And he did it because he didn't want anyone to find out about the call. He did it because he knew the call was part of a quid pro quo.

Just like when he told her not to text or e-mail

Daibes about the bogus check from Hana, these calls to the flip

phone are part of Menendez's efforts to cover his tracks.

Not just the call to Grewal. Look at this. The meeting, the meeting in September is on Grewal's calendar.

It's not on Menendez's. And you remember from Grewal, Menendez didn't have any of his staff with him. Menendez seemed surprised when Grewal didn't come alone to that meeting. Now, obviously, Menendez's staff will see someone coming into his office. But the whole point of summoning Grewal to Menendez's office is for Menendez to use his office and his power. So,

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having staff see Grewal walk in the door is the price he has to pay. But what he doesn't have to do is make a record of it by putting it on his calendar. So he doesn't. Why? Because Menendez knows it is wrong. Because he knows it is part of a quid pro quo. And that's another reason that you know this element is proven. Let's look at the next.

Just like with Egypt, they don't just act secretly at the time. They lie to cover it up later. Let's look at Menendez's financial disclosure forms again. 2020, this is the pre-amendment one, but you won't see it on the amendment either. There are no car payments listed here in 2020 once they are married and he has to report it. He amends it to add in the story about the family gold, but he never amends it to report the car payments that Uribe is making in 2020.

Or here in 2021 where Uribe paid car payments for the whole year or over \$10,000. Or here, in 2022, where Uribe paid all the way up until the FBI showed up at the door.

That's the same thing that he has his lawyers say to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. He doesn't, he didn't know anything about the car payments. But Menendez knew that Uribe was paying for the car. We've just been through the timeline shows that. You know he knew Nadine couldn't afford the monthly car payments.

Why did he lie? Why not just say, well, Uribe was paying for the car, but that's fine, it wasn't part of a quid

pro quo. Why not just say, Uribe was paying for the car, but that's fine, it was a loan. You know the answer. Because it was a bribe, and because he knew it.

Now that takes us to the next reason you know it is a quid pro quo. This scheme. Every new piece of the puzzle you see reinforces the clear pattern of corruption that you see throughout the case. One call standing in isolation, you can't tell much from. One piece of a jigsaw puzzle, you can't tell much about the whole picture. But as you add more pieces of the puzzle and they fit together and as you add more pieces of evidence and they fit together, the picture becomes clearer and clearer and it becomes unmistakable.

And so you've seen how the pieces of the evidence in this portion of the scheme, they all add up and they reinforce each other. But now look at it together with the Egypt conduct, because it is all part of the same pattern of corruption.

The defense would have you believe that Menendez just happened to make a very unusual call to try to pressure Undersecretary McKinney to protect a monopoly, and that just happened to be exactly the same thing that his website told the world he wouldn't do. But they would have you believe it's that's not because his girlfriend had been promised some of the profits from that monopoly. That's just a coincidence. And now, they would have you believe that in the very same year,

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2019, Menendez just happened to make two very unusual calls to try to pressure Attorney General Gurbir Grewal to disrupt two criminal matters, and that just happens to be exactly the same thing that his website told the world he wouldn't -- not just wouldn't, but couldn't do. But they would have you believe that's not because his girlfriend was getting a Mercedes from someone who knew both of the people involved in those criminal That's just a coincidence too. It is a coincidence that those two coincidences about Egypt and the New Jersey Attorney General both happened to Menendez and Hana who had nothing to do with each other.

Are those just coincidences? Of course not. And I haven't even started with the New Jersey U.S. Attorney conduct where Menendez reaches out to yet another law enforcement official about another pending criminal matter, that just so happens to implicate another person who is paying Menendez. But we'll come back to that one.

So I want to talk about an extra additional reason that you know that there was a corrupt quid pro quo involving the scheme to disrupt the New Jersey Attorney General criminal matters.

And you might have noticed that there is one thing I haven't talked about yet. And that is a single word of testimony from Jose Uribe. Nothing that I have said until this point yesterday, nothing that I have said until this point

today, relies on a single word of testimony from Uribe. Before you even consider anything Uribe has to say, there is already enough evidence to prove Count Nine. I've talked for over two hours between these two days. I haven't even touched on Uribe's testimony.

Even if you ignore Jose Uribe's testimony completely, there would be more than enough evidence to convict every defendant on every count. But you shouldn't ignore it, because it is devastating proof of the defendants' guilt.

First of all, you saw Uribe's demeanor. He was straightforward about what he did and about what he didn't do, and he was the same person on cross-examination as he was on direct examination.

And even more importantly, what Uribe told you was overwhelmingly corroborated. It matched up with all the evidence in the case, text messages, phone records, financial records. He told you about the bribes. Most of them are right there on the documents.

And he also told you about things which match up with other evidence he didn't even know about. For example, when he told you that Fernando Barruos was in the Bronx when Uribe called him to ask him to make the payment on the car, that's exactly what Special Agent Wheeler told you that the phone records, the cell site records showed. Remember that chart of the deposits that Nadine made after the cash handoff? Those

bank records show that those deposits are made in \$100 bills, just like Uribe told you is the type of bills he gave to Nadine.

Uribe told you that Menendez rang a bell to summon Nadine. And Uribe stuck to it, when defense counsel was asking him question after question, trying to suggest that Jose Uribe was lying about a bell, of all things.

He stuck to it, because he was telling the truth. And you know that because Uribe had no way of knowing that about a month before he went over to Menendez's house, Nadine texted Fred Daibes saying she was trying to buy a bell. And that bell, that bell, by the way, shows that Menendez was in charge. He wasn't the one being led around and manipulated by Nadine. He's not a puppet having his strings pulled by someone that he summons with a bell. That's why defense counsel was so desperate to get Uribe to back off of what he witnessed about the bell. But Uribe didn't back off, because as you saw, he was here to tell the truth.

And here's another one. When he was in the backyard, he told you that all he wrote down was the names of the people he wanted Menendez to intervene for. He didn't tell you Menendez asked him to write down any evidence of discrimination. He didn't ask for anything like that. How do you know that's true? Because that's exactly what Menendez asked for about Parra's case. Uribe wasn't on these texts

where Hana sends Nadine Elvis Parra's name and the case number, but no evidence of discrimination. He wasn't on the phone call where Menendez then called the New Jersey Attorney General based on that.

So when Uribe told you that when Menendez was about to intervene a second time, all Menendez needed was the names, not any evidence, you know he was telling the truth.

And here's one more. You remember this one. Uribe told you that when he went to Segovia with Menendez with Nadine and her daughter Sabine, Nadine and her daughter went to the bathroom. Menendez then leaned back and said to him in Spanish, "I saved your ass twice. Not once, but twice." On cross-examination, Menendez's counsel again tried to suggest that Uribe was lying. And Uribe again explained that he was telling the truth, because he was. Which you know because he had no way of knowing that while he was sitting at the table with Menendez, Menendez texted Nadine and told her to go to the bathroom. There is quite simply no way he was making this up.

So you know that when Uribe says that Menendez said "I saved your ass twice. Not once, but twice," Uribe is telling the truth. This text isn't just proof that Uribe was telling the truth, it is also devastating evidence of Menendez's culpability for the scheme.

What does this tell you? First, Menendez is claiming to have done something. He is bragging about taking an

1 official act.

Second, what Menendez is claiming to have done was to kill and stop investigation. Not to have raised complaints about discrimination. Menendez didn't say I addressed discriminatory prosecutions twice. Not once, but twice. He said "I saved your ass." That is not the report of a discrimination fighter about addressing injustice. That is the boast of a corrupt politician about wielding power for the private benefit of the person paying him bribes.

Third, Menendez knows what he is doing is wrong. He does not need to send his wife and daughter-in-law to the bathroom to talk about fighting discrimination. He's sending them away so his daughter-in-law does not hear him bragging about having taken corrupt official action.

And it also shows you that Menendez is in charge. It shows you he knows what's happening. Nadine isn't sending him away so that she can scheme without him hearing it. He's sending her away so he can talk about his crimes, without his daughter-in-law hearing.

And Nadine, she doesn't ask questions about it. She doesn't say I don't need to go to the bathroom. She doesn't say What? She just follows his direction. No questions asked. Just like with the bell.

And this isn't about passing judgment on Menendez's marriage. The point is Menendez is in charge of this bribe

scheme. He's not getting sent away. He's sending her away. Because again, he calls the shots.

Here's another thing you know. "I saved your ass twice. Not once, but twice" shows, twice, shows Menendez knows about part one, and about part two. He knows there is a single deal with two parts. That means when Nadine tells him that Menendez said it would have been so, so easy if we had wrapped both together, Nadine is telling Uribe the truth, that Bob really did say that.

That's exactly the same point that Menendez was saying at Segovia when he said he had to save Uribe's ass not once, but twice. And there is one more thing that you know from the Segovia dinner. Menendez is lying to Uribe. Menendez didn't save his ass once or twice. Grewal told him to pound sand.

Look, here is Grewal testifying that when Menendez raised the issue, he said Michael Critchley should be the one to raise it instead. He said, I can't talk to you about this.

So, when Menendez is saying I saved your ass, Menendez is lying to Uribe to keep him happy. Menendez is claiming to have performed official acts because he knows Uribe is paying for Nadine's car.

That's exactly the same thing, by the way, as what you saw with the call that gave Uribe peace. When Nadine reads
Uribe's message that he's not going away, he's going to keep following up until he gets peace. That is what prompts

Menendez to call Uribe back. Menendez talks to Nadine later in the day that Nadine reads that message, and then the first chance he gets, the first block of office time in his calendar, he calls Uribe. The first time he has ever called Uribe directly, to tell him it's all done. But that's a lie. He didn't take any action to fight discrimination between hearing that Uribe had texted Nadine and calling him. He didn't take any action at all. And he didn't learn anything ever that would give Jose Uribe peace. Mr. Grewal never told him, oh, well, I'll call off the investigation. Grewal never told him I'll look into selective prosecution. Grewal told him to mind his own business.

If Menendez was sincere about doing anything for Uribe, he would have told him the truth. Instead, he just sprung into action to call Uribe with a lie in order to keep him happy. But why does Menendez want to keep Uribe happy? So that Uribe keeps paying for the car. He calls because Menendez knows Uribe is paying for the car.

More than anything, what you know from all this corroboration is Uribe is telling the truth. He's telling the truth because he does not have magical powers that would allow him to make up a lie that would line up perfectly, perfectly, with text messages that he has never seen.

You also know he's telling the truth of because of his incentives. You heard him explain how his cooperation works.

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If he tells the truth, he gets a letter at sentencing. If he lies, no letter. And really, if Uribe was trying to lie, if he was trying to perjure himself in this case, don't you think he would have done a better job? Do you think if maybe he was trying to lie he could have said just once, oh yeah, I told Menendez straight up, you're welcome for paying the car. If he really thought the way to help himself was to frame Menendez, he would have told better lies. He would have claimed that he and Menendez explicitly discussed the car payments. And telling that lie would have been the easiest thing in the world.

Look at this. This is a text chain that Uribe was on, he saw, he testified about. He sees that Nadine is texting him the last four digits of her Social Security number just a few minutes before the three of them take a picture together with Menendez right next to each other. How easy would it have been if Uribe just wanted to lie, to say, well, when I was there with Nadine and the senator I said in front of them, I need you to you send me your last four numbers of your social to make the car payment. He didn't say that because, as you know, he wasn't here to lie. He was here to tell the truth.

Because the truth is, when a sophisticated, careful person like Menendez commits a crime, he doesn't say the quiet part out loud. He doesn't negotiate the bribe payment himself. He has Nadine do that for him. He insulates himself so that

Nadine and Uribe take on all the risk.

But make no mistake, Jose Uribe, a convicted felon, illegally practicing insurance with no political power or influence, does not get to sit alone in a backyard with the senior senator of New Jersey for free. He only ends up spending an hour alone with Menendez in his backyard at 10 p.m. sipping cognac and smoking cigars because Menendez knows Uribe is paying for Nadine's car. And because Menendez wants Uribe to keep making those payments.

Uribe was exactly right when he told you he had zero doubt that Menendez knew about the car payments. Otherwise that hour-long one-on-one never happens. Uribe was telling the truth.

So when Uribe says that Menendez said he had been asked by Hana and Nadine to get a better resolution for Parra, and E&K Trucking, you know he was telling the truth.

Similarly, when he says he met Hana, Elvis Parra and Bienvenido Hernandez at the Glenpointe Marriott and Hana said he could influence the case in exchange for a cash payment, you know he was telling the truth.

When he says that he asked Menendez to stop the investigation, and Menendez said he would look into it, you know he was telling the truth.

When Uribe says Menendez's behavior gave him no doubt that he knew that Uribe was making payments for the car, you

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know he was telling it the truth.

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And when Uribe says that Nadine Menendez never told him not to talk about making payments on the car with Menendez, you know he was telling the truth. And think about what that means. If Menendez didn't know that Uribe was paying for the car, it would have been unbelievably risky for Nadine to let Uribe get one-on-one time with him. The car could come up at any time. If Nadine was secretly peddling her boyfriend's influence as a senator behind his back, she would never risk him finding out.

You heard from her sister how devastated she was when Menendez briefly broke up with her for a few weeks in 2018. She was crushed. And she would surely lose him for good if he caught her collecting bribes behind his back by claiming that she could get him to interfere in criminal cases.

So if this was a secret that Nadine was keeping from Menendez, she would never have left Uribe alone with Menendez. That would have been way too risky. But she did. She left them alone for over an hour in the backyard. Uribe didn't end up mentioning the car payments during that time, but Nadine didn't know that he wouldn't. In fact, the car was parked at their house at the time. It would have been the perfect icebreaker for Uribe to say, hey, how do you like the car.

Nadine didn't do anything to prevent him from mentioning that. Didn't give him any heads up he shouldn't say

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anything like that. Why? Because Menendez already knew. He knew all along. You know it from his actions, you know it from the texts, you know it from the unfiltered contact that Nadine let Uribe have with Menendez.

(Continued on next page)

MR. MONTELEONI: And you know it because your common sense tells you that Nadine was not going behind Menendez's back to collect bribes in his name. Menendez was in charge. He called the shots. He was in on the whole scheme.

Here's another thing that you know:

Nadine was telling the truth to Uribe about what

Menendez was going to do and about his role with it. We've

already seen how Nadine was telling the truth when she told

Uribe that Menendez said, it would have been so, so easy if we had wrapped both together, because that's the same thing that

Menendez said at Segovia: I had to intervene for you twice --
not once, but twice.

Here's another example of Nadine telling the truth to Uribe. Look at this:

When Nadine is saying, you see at the bottom, we're heading to 41 Jane Drive, come over, she's actually heading there, the cell site records show. She's actually with Menendez. He's actually heading there too. She's telling the truth. If Uribe came over after she texted him the address, there would be no time to get their stories straight, no time for her to make sure he's not going to blurt out that he paid for the car, which, if you look at the date, was the very day before. This is the day after Nadine got the car that Uribe gave her the cash for. She does -- and this day, she doesn't say we're heading over to 41 Jane Drive, call me if you're

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interested in coming over so that we can get our stories straight. She just gives her address and tells him to swing by when she's heading there with Menendez.

Why? She's not afraid of him stopping by. She's not afraid that Uribe will tell Menendez about the car, because she's already told Menendez about it, because Menendez is in on it too.

And here's one other thing you learned from Uribe:

After the investigation, Nadine meets Uribe, and he cooks up the story with her that the car payments were a loan. That's exactly the same cover-up story that makes its way onto the presentation that Menendez's lawyers make to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and onto the series of checks that she produces under the subpoena, which is coordinated with Menendez's check to her. I'll talk more about those checks later, but what you see here is Menendez writes her a check with the funds. She writes Uribe a check falsely saying the exact same cover story that she agreed to with Uribe -- personal loan. All lies. All because they all know -- Uribe, Menendez and Nadine -- that the car was part of a quid pro quo.

So Uribe's testimony is corroborated and is consistent, and you do not need it to convict. You can prove this element many times over without it. But it is absolutely devastating, and it matches up with all of the other evidence

about that part of the scheme. It is devastating proof of a corrupt quid pro quo.

So let's move on to the next element.

THE COURT: Mr. Monteleoni, I apologize for interrupting your summation, but I want to give the jury a stretch break at this point, and it sounds like you're moving on to another aspect.

Let's take a few moments to stretch, ladies and gentlemen.

OK. Thank you very much. You may be seated.

Mr. Monteleoni, you may continue. And again, I apologize.

MR. MONTELEONI: All right.

Let's move on to the next element, intent to defraud. This one is straightforward. The secrecy we've talked about, the lies we've talked about, the cash handoff, making payments using Barruos's business name, the fake claim that Menendez was concerned about discrimination as a the cover for his real motivation in shutting down the case, and Hana asking Elvis Parra and Bienvenido Hernandez for a cash payment in order to have Menendez influence a criminal case. Menendez and Hana are both here intending to defraud the public out of Menendez's honest services.

Same with the third element, material misstatement or omission:

There, again, they concealed the bribe. Handoff of cash in the parking lot, lies on the financial disclosure forms, payments under Barruos's name, and Hana secretly texting Nadine the information about Parra's case for her to deniably pass it to Menendez, Hana asking for payments in cash -- all, again, in an attempt to deceive the public into thinking that Menendez was not taking bribes; to deceive the public into thinking that they were getting his honest services.

Final element, the wire:

This one's proven again and again. Barruos is in the Bronx, here in New York. Uribe calls him from New Jersey and asks him to make the payment. That is an interstate wire. That is easy. There are plenty of others through the payment records and those calls from the cell towers going across the river, but one is all you need. We're done with this element too.

Venue is also done. Those wires are enough. Menendez doesn't need to know exactly who's paying for the car, but it's obviously foreseeable in a big metro area, like the New York-New Jersey area, where a bunch of payments are being made that some may be made from one side of the Hudson and some from the other. Venue's easy.

Menendez and Hana are guilty of Count Nine.

Count Ten, extortion under color of official right.

Same part of the scheme, this time just against Menendez.

Public official, it's undisputed.

Did Menendez obtain property for himself or another?

Of course he did, the car for Nadine and himself.

Element three, that's the quid pro quo, just like for honest services fraud, this can relate to a promise or attempt to advise or pressure a state official, like Gurbir Grewal.

It's proven here for the same reasons it was proven for Count Nine.

Interstate commerce:

Here, there are plenty of effects on interstate commerce, like Barruos in the Bronx paying Mercedes-Benz Financial Services in Michigan; or Nadine, after receiving cash in a parking lot in New Jersey, having some of it deposited into her account at a branch in Long Island; any number of the other payments that were interstate. This element is proven.

And you know those effects on interstate commerce can provide venue as well -- payments from the Bronx, which is in this district; having someone drive across the river to make a cash deposit into Long Island, that necessarily means passing over the waters that are part of the Southern District of New York. All that satisfies venue for extortion.

Menendez is guilty of Count Ten, extortion under color of official right, for attempting to interfere with two pending criminal matters in exchange for a luxury car.

Let's move on to the last major part of the bribery

scheme, involving the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar.

Again, we're going to group the two bribery counts, Counts

Eleven and Twelve here, together.

Public official, that's undisputed.

Thing of value: Here, there's an undisputed part and a disputed part. Looking at this image actually sums it up.

The gold bars, like the one shown here in this message from Fred Daibes to Menendez, those are disputed. We'll get to those in a moment. But actually if you look at the message above that one, it actually does not seem to be disputed that Daibes gave minor things, like transportation for Menendez from JFK airport to Menendez's home in New Jersey. And you see here on the cell site records that that's where they go. That actually is enough for this element, but Daibes gave so much more. So let's talk about the bigger ticket items.

First of all, there can't really be any serious dispute that Daibes gave Menendez at least one \$10,000 envelope of cash. Let's look.

In the rack of men's jackets, which include some jackets with his name embroidered on them, next to the men's shoes, which have another envelope of cash with Menendez's fingerprints on them, is this jacket. This black men's jacket was found with this TD Bank envelope in the pocket.

Let's be very clear here. That is Menendez's jacket. The defense didn't try to show you some picture of Nadine's son

wearing it. It is Menendez's, and Menendez put that envelope in that coat pocket. The rack has his jackets next to his shoes with another envelope bearing his fingerprints. The envelope didn't get there because Fred Daibes snuck into

Menendez's basement or because Nadine decided to hide this one random envelope in Menendez's coat pocket. It's there because Menendez put it there. And you know who gave it to him -- Fred Daibes.

That envelope, you can see, if you look closely, has tape on the flap, tape right over the number 10,000 and the dollar sign handwritten on it. And on the sticky side of that tape, the FBI found Fred Daibes's fingerprints.

What was in this envelope in the pocket of Menendez's jacket in the basement with Fred Daibes's fingerprints on the sticky side of the tape sealing up the flap?

\$10,000 of cash.

When did Daibes give this envelope of cash to Menendez?

Well, at least one bill in it was first put into circulation in October of 2020. And if you look at this envelope, the tape is still on it. You heard Kira Glass testify how the FBI took off the tape with special chemicals that make the tape less sticky. So it was still taped shut when it was found. So obviously all of the cash had to be put in it before it was taped shut, and that had to have happened

on or after October 2020. Otherwise, that last bill that was in the envelope when it was taped shut wouldn't have been in circulation yet, so it couldn't have been put in the envelope. That means all the cash had to be put in, and Fred Daibes puts fingerprints on the sticky side of the tape sealing up the envelope at sometime between October 2020, when this last bill went into circulation, and June 16, 2022, when it was found by

What that means is Daibes gave this \$10,000 envelope to Menendez during the scheme. The evidence is overwhelming, and that is enough to prove this element.

But there's more.

the FBI in the search of the house.

Eight other envelopes with Daibes's fingerprints on them and another one with a Fred Daibes return address printed on the envelope and Fred Daibes's DNA on the envelope. That envelope with the return address and the DNA, it also had the fingerprints of John Pilot, Daibes's driver, who drove Menendez and Nadine home from JFK in October 2021. And also, as we'll talk about in a minute, he also dropped off a thing of value to Nadine in January 2022.

So taken together with the one in Menendez's jacket in the basement that we just looked at, the cash in these envelopes adds up to \$82,500. Every one of Daibes's fingerprints was either on or transferred from the tape on the envelopes. One had his DNA on it, and that DNA was under the

flap where you lick the envelope before closing it. So these were all -- all -- envelopes of cash that Daibes sealed up.

These are all things of value that Daibes gave to Menendez.

Now, you've heard from Menendez's counsel that nine of these envelopes were found in places where they claim that Menendez didn't go: Nadine's safe deposit box and the bedroom closet that you heard a lot about.

Let's talk about the closet first.

First of all, there is zero reason to believe that

Menendez was locked out of the closet of his own bedroom. This
suggestion is absurd. The closet was locked when the FBI
arrived at his house, but you know what else was locked? The
bedroom was locked. Was the man locked out of his own bedroom?

Of course not. The house was all locked up because Menendez
and Nadine were not there.

And when the FBI conducted the search they even found that the door to the patio was barricaded with a chair. Was Menendez barricaded out of his own house? He was not. The fact that the closet was locked and that the door -- when the FBI arrived that means as much as the fact that the bedroom door was locked and that the patio door was propped. It was barricaded against outsiders, not against Menendez, which just shows you that they know the value of what they had stashed all over the house.

How did it even work for him to be locked out of the

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closet in his own bedroom? Does Nadine make him clear out of the room when she needs to get her clothes from the closet? When she's getting dressed and he's still in bed, does she kick him out of bed so that she can get dressed without him being present when she opens the closet door? Or what about the fact that Nadine's son stores his ties in the closet? Does Nadine say, Bob, you have to clear out of the bedroom, I need to open the closet so that Andre can get his skull tie? Of course not. The idea is preposterous. You should reject it. He obviously had access to the closet in his own bedroom.

What else proves that Menendez knew about the cash in the closet? It's almost all the same types of envelopes of cash as the one in his jacket, packaged and sealed the same way. In the safe with the closet, there was the Fred Daibes return address envelope and then four TD Bank envelopes, also sealed with tape, also with \$10,000 handwritten on the flap, also with Fred Daibes's fingerprints on the tape. And outside the safe, another TD Bank envelope without the \$10,000 written on it but also, again, with Fred Daibes's fingerprints on the tape. These are all the same set of envelopes.

And remember, Daibes is Menendez's long-time friend.

He only met Nadine through Menendez. They only really started talking when Menendez told Nadine to call Daibes for help with her mortgage in June of 2019. Now, the text messages show Nadine and Daibes became friends, and sometimes Nadine would

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text Daibes to confide in him as a friend, but Nadine hasn't been friends with Daibes for decades. But Menendez has. go way back. Your common sense tells you there's no way that Daibes is giving envelopes stuffed with cash to his close friend's wife behind his friend's back. What old friend is going to sneak around and secretly hand envelopes of cash to his buddy's wife? And why would Daibes give one envelope to Menendez but then keep secret from Menendez the nine virtually identical envelopes to Menendez's wife? He wouldn't. Daibes wouldn't keep a secret like that from Menendez, and neither would Nadine.

As we've already talked about, Nadine kept Menendez updated on even the most mundane parts of her life, like when she was doing chores, when she was cleaning out her email inbox, how long she was waiting around at the dealership. of course, she kept him informed about the cash-stuffed envelopes that his close friend gave her. Obviously Menendez knew about them, whether they were in his own jacket pocket or in the bedroom closet.

You know the rock solid proof that makes absolutely clear Menendez knew about the envelopes of cash from Daibes in that closet? His fingerprints are on one of those envelopes --Menendez's fingerprints on an envelope of Daibes money in the safe in the bedroom closet.

And by the way, you know whose fingerprints weren't on

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any of the envelopes? Nadine's. Her fingerprints were not on a single one of envelopes, not in the safe or in the basement. And look at the envelope that's pictured here. Like most of the others, it also has \$10,000 written on it. But unlike the one that you saw in Menendez's jacket downstairs, this one's been opened, and it only has -- you can see from this chart, only has \$5,300 of cash in it, not the \$10,000 that was written on the flap. This isn't just some cash that lies around unused. They're going into it and taking cash out and using it. And whose fingerprints are on this envelope that they're going into and taking cash out and using it? Menendez's.

Defense counsel asked the FBI fingerprint expert whether she could tell if Daibes put his fingerprints on it at the same time as Menendez did. But precisely when Menendez's fingerprints were put on the envelope of cash is a total distraction. Of course, Menendez is taking the envelope. not going to touch it at the exact same moment that Daibes seals up the envelope with tape. If Menendez touched it first and then had Nadine put it in the safe, all that means is Menendez took the envelope from Daibes and handed it to Nadine. And if Menendez touched the envelope after Nadine had already put it in the safe, then that means that he, in fact, did have personal access to the items in that safe.

Either way, that fingerprint on that envelope proves that Menendez knew that the envelopes of cash in that safe,

each and every one of those envelopes are things of value that

Daibes gave to Menendez.

Same with the safe deposit box. And the safe deposit box was kept in Nadine's name, but look what's in there. It's the exact same kinds of envelopes, bank envelopes with \$10,000 written on the flap, Daibes's fingerprints on the tape, \$10,000 in each. Two of them are from TD Bank, the same bank as the other Daibes bank envelopes. The idea that Menendez got one of these envelopes and put it in his jacket pocket and then handled another of these envelopes that went into the bedroom closet safe but had no idea about the rest of these envelopes is just absurd.

For all the reasons I've already discussed, there's no way that Daibes and Nadine were keeping these envelopes full of cash a secret from Menendez. You only need to decide that he was aware of one thing of value, like the envelope in his jacket or the one in the safe with his fingerprints on it. But you know he knew about all of them.

And look at the dates. For each of the envelopes where the FBI could ascertain which bills were in the envelopes -- that's each of the ones in the house -- there was at least one bill which first went into circulation during the period of the scheme. Now, defense counsel tried to suggest that because there were also some older bills in some of the envelopes, that must mean that Menendez or Nadine got it years

ago and then just added the more recent bills later on. That makes no sense.

For one thing, as we've already discussed, many of these envelopes were sealed when the FBI found them. So the most recent bill in those sealed envelopes, that's the absolute earliest date that all of that cash could have been closed up and handed over. And even the envelopes that had been opened, look, your common sense tells you when someone takes cash out of the bank, they get a mix of bills from different years.

You heard that from Joseph Catania -- that bills stay in circulation until they become damaged. So when Daibes took out \$10,000 to put into an envelope for Menendez, he got a mix of bills from different years. The way you figure out when he put that cash into the envelopes that's likely the most recent bill in the mix, because that's the earliest possible date that Daibes could have gotten that cash to put in the envelope. And here, all of the envelopes had at least one bill that was put in circulation in 2020 or 2021. All of these envelopes are things of value given by Daibes, received by Menendez.

But it wasn't just the cash. It was the gold too.

Two one-kilo bars found in the house, serial numbers match
exactly Daibes's gold inventory. Two Credit Suisse one-ounce
bars found in the house. Again, these same bars listed in
Daibes's inventory. Seven Valcambi Suisse one-ounce bars found
in the house, also tracing back to Daibes's inventory. And two

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more one-kilo bars photographed the day that Nadine sold two one-kilo bars to Vasken Khorozian. She lied to Mr. Khorozian and told him that she was selling her family gold, but the serial numbers don't lie.

This is the photo. Khorozian didn't know if these are the bars that he got from her or not, because he doesn't write down the serial numbers. But he didn't look on Nadine Menendez's phone and see that this photo of two one-kilo gold bars, along with one of the Asahi gold bars from Hana, which she didn't end up selling, was taken about an hour before she met him and sold him two one-kilo bars. Obviously these are the two kilos that she sold him. The numbers on these bars go right back to the Daibes gold inventory.

What this photo, what the metadata from the photo and what the messages showing that that photo was taken an hour before Nadine met with Khorozian show you is that these two kilo gold bars pictured on the phone were the ones that she sold to Khorozian falsely claiming that they were her family gold. So this is gold from Daibes to the Menendezes. But did Menendez know about it? Of course he did. Again, Menendez's old friend is not sneaking behind his back and secretly giving his wife kilo gold bars worth tens of thousands of dollars.

But how else do you know he knew? The Google Like we've talked about, right after Fred Daibes stopped by with doughnuts, Menendez starts googling the price

of a kilo of gold for the first time in his life. From then on, he keeps googling it from time to time. Why? Because he knows about the gold from Daibes. Whether every time he googles after that is a gold handoff or just checking the price of the kilos he knows about doesn't matter. He knows there are kilos of gold from Daibes.

How do you know that Menendez knew that the gold came from Daibes?

Well, first, he starts googling the price of the kilos of gold minutes after Daibes comes to his house, but there's more. After he learns of the gold, he doesn't go right to the ethics committee. He waits four months. When he does, he makes it seem like he just learned of it. If he really thought that this was Nadine's family gold, which, by weird coincidence, he somehow learned about right when Fred Daibes, who the gold is actually from, stopped by, if that's what he thinks, why is he waiting to disclose it? And when he discloses it, why is he pretending that he just learned about it? You know the answer -- because he knew it was from Daibes. He knew it was a thing of value from him. And that's another way that you know that this element is proven.

That brings us to the final set of elements for these counts, the *quid pro quo* and the corrupt intent. And again, we're going to consider them together since the same evidence proves both. Was this cash and gold given totally

independently of any official action, or was it, too, given in a corrupt quid pro quo for official action?

You know the answer. The evidence tells you what your common sense tells you -- the cash and gold was part of a corrupt quid pro quo.

How do you know? Same six reasons that you know about the other corrupt *quid pro quos*.

Once again, the timeline tells you what happened.

Look at this. It's December 2020. Daibes has been under indictment for about two years, but Menendez hasn't had a chance to do anything about it, even though he's obviously been displeased with it. But now, with a new president coming and upcoming vacancy for U.S. Attorney, Menendez is planning on putting Philip Sellinger forward. Sellinger is Menendez's friend and clearly wants the job; they talked about it for years. So Menendez thinks Sellinger is the perfect person to install and then try to use to interfere in Daibes's case.

After talking with Sellinger by phone, Menendez gives Sellinger some information for Sellinger's meeting with Cory Booker. These are the acts in this text message that you see that Cory Booker cares about. So even before Sellinger comes in to meet with Menendez, Menendez is prepping him to get cleared by Booker too, just like Sellinger told you about.

But look what happens when Sellinger comes in to meet with Menendez.

So this is the meeting, December 15, 2020. That's when Menendez specifically raises the Daibes prosecution, says that Daibes was being treated unfairly and says that he hopes that Sellinger will look at it very carefully when he becomes U.S. Attorney.

But what happens after that? Two days later,
Sellinger realizes he might have a conflict and calls Menendez
back. When he testified, Sellinger thought it was the next
day, but the phone records show, as Special Agent Van Wie
testified about, that this, this voice mail was the next call
between Menendez and Sellinger. So Menendez calls back, and
this is where Sellinger tells him that he might have to be
recused from Daibes's case. This is the call that turns
Sellinger's fortunes around, because, just like that,
everything changes.

Look what happens as soon as Menendez hears that

Sellinger may not be able to have control over the case.

Within hours -- hours -- Menendez is having Soliman do research on Esther Suarez. Now, Suarez is obviously someone that

Menendez doesn't know very well, because as you see here, he actually gets her name wrong when he's asking Soliman to research her. But then he confirms that he's talking about

Esther Suarez. And even though he doesn't know her that well, as soon as Menendez learns that Sellinger may have to be recused from Daibes's case, he does a 180. He starts the

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process with Esther Suarez. Doesn't matter that Sellinger is Menendez's friend or that he is qualified for the job. What matters to Menendez is installing a U.S. Attorney who can influence the Daibes case.

Now, she has some problems, so much so that Soliman and Fred Turner don't think she's a good pick, but she is friends with Menendez's best friend, Donald Scarinci, and she doesn't have to be recused from Daibes's case. In fact, Daibes likes Esther Suarez and thinks she'll be favorable to him and his case. Remember you heard that stipulation where he told his counsel that he liked Esther Suarez. So that's really all Menendez cares about.

Sellinger has his prescheduled meeting with Cory
Booker. This is the one that was set up before Sellinger told
Menendez about the chance of recusal. But by this point, the
writing's on the wall. Menendez ignores Sellinger's request to
recap right after the meeting in this voice mail. Sellinger
follows up a few days later, but Menendez ghosts him. Not
getting back to him for a week. All the while, the news starts
to get wind that Menendez is picking Suarez. But Menendez
needs an excuse to give to Sellinger. He can't tell the
truth -- that he wants a U.S. Attorney who can get involved in
Daibes's case -- so Menendez blames it on the White House.
Said he had no choice, because the White House asked Menendez
to make more than one recommendation. But it's all a lie, of

course. As they say here, the plan assumes he -- that's Sellinger -- doesn't have intel into the WH. Because if Sellinger did have intel into the White House, he would know that this story isn't true. Menendez gave the White House the one name that he wanted to.

This is a glimpse at how Menendez wields power. He's calculated. He's happy to lie if it serves his purposes. And he's not sentimental about it. He doesn't have anything against Sellinger at this point. In fact, he's about to recommend Sellinger for ambassador. But if Sellinger can't help him by taking control of the Daibes case, Menendez isn't going to make Sellinger U.S. Attorney. And he'll just lie and blame it on the White House if he thinks Sellinger won't find out.

But when Esther Suarez stalls out, Menendez needs a plan B. So he has Soliman get back in touch with Sellinger, and at the end of that conversation, Soliman comes away thinking that Sellinger does not have to be recused from the Daibes case. Sellinger recalls this conversation differently. But remember, Menendez wasn't present for this conversation. Sellinger never told Menendez about it himself. The only thing Menendez knows about this conversation is what Soliman tells him about it. So all that Menendez hears is Soliman saying Sellinger no longer has to be recused. Whatever leads Soliman to believe that, that's what he communicates back to Menendez.

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And remember that Soliman testified -- might have been referenced in this Signal message that we're looking at here or it may have been only in another form, but one way or another, Menendez got the message that Sellinger wouldn't have to be recused. And that is what changes Sellinger's fortunes back again. As quickly as he was dropped, he gets picked back up. Menendez is helping his application along.

A few months later, while Sellinger's moving forward, we've seen Daibes stops by with gold and doughnuts, and by December, Sellinger is sworn in and Menendez is still googling gold prices. In fact, here, on December 18, he's searching for the price of a kilo just a few hours after doing some searches for Sellinger and his staff. This is still months, of course, before the first time that he reaches out to the ethics committee claiming that he's just learned of some family gold.

But then look what happens. Daibes's trial gets adjourned, and that night Daibes texts Nadine, checking on Menendez, who sustained a shoulder injury.

Let me just pause for a moment. This is the first time we've seen Nadine in these portions of the timeline that we're going over. All these things that we've just been talking about, these reversals with dropping Sellinger, picking him back up again, talking to Sellinger about Daibes's case and the interview, Nadine wasn't involved in that. Bob did that all himself.

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intervene and help Daibes.

All right. So Daibes is checking in on Menendez, says how is he feeling? And Nadine says, better, having heard the date is postponed. He is fixated on it. You know what she's talking about. Menendez is fixated on Daibes's criminal case. He wants the trial pushed back so that he can have more time to

And look at Daibes's response: Good. I don't want him to be upset about it. This is not his fault. He was amazing in all he did. He's an amazing friend and as loyal as they come. It's not his fault that the case is still going forward. He was amazing in all he did -- he appointed Sellinger as U.S. Attorney. He installed a U.S. Attorney who he thought he could influence to help Daibes's case.

Now, defense counsel tried to suggest that maybe these texts weren't about the adjournment of Daibes's trial that day but were about Menendez's shoulder surgery being postponed. First of all, that's not what the messages say. Nadine's message saying Menendez is fixated on Daibes's trial is exactly what the other evidence shows. It's undisputed that Menendez is all over Daibes's case, even calling up Daibes's lawyer to admonish him for not trying hard enough to make the case go away. And the idea that this text is about a shoulder surgery makes no sense -- good, I don't want him to be upset over it, this is not his fault, he was amazing in all he did -- does not make sense as a response to someone's surgery being postponed.

But it makes a lot of sense as a response to someone who's been trying to make the case go away but is finding that it's not going away. But more fundamentally, the idea that this text is about postponing a surgery is just not what the evidence shows.

Look at this. On December 20, Menendez doesn't want surgery. This is him to his doctor saying I want to see if I can have it heal without surgery. On December 22, the day before Nadine's texts with Daibes that we were just looking at, he's decided that he needs the surgery, and it's scheduled for New Year's Eve. The next day, the message we just looked at where Nadine is talking about the date being postponed, this is obviously Daibes's trial date. And on December 24, the day after Nadine's texts with Daibes, the surgery is still scheduled for New Year's Eve. The surgery date was never postponed.

What was? Daibes's trial date, just like the texts indicate.

And this idea that Menendez and Daibes couldn't have known about the trial date being postponed because you didn't see a phone call just doesn't make sense. Obviously they knew about the postponement. They're talking about the postponement, and it makes sense that they would. Daibes's trial was scheduled to start in three weeks. You think when Daibes's lawyers hear he doesn't have to go to trial in three weeks they're going to wait around to tell him? Let him go

into Christmas Eve thinking he's going to trial on January 11, just because they didn't want to bother to pick up the phone?

Of course Daibes is telling his friend, Menendez, who we know is fixated on the case. This claim they couldn't have known is not what the evidence showed. It was just a distraction to try to get you to not pay attention to how powerful this text from Nadine to Daibes is as evidence of a quid pro quo.

Now let's look what happens a few weeks later.

Menendez calls Sellinger and learns that Khanna is Sellinger's second in command. So he does some research on Khanna and tries to reach out to him. Why? Because Khanna's now the person who is acting as the ultimate supervisor over Daibes's case.

What else happens the day that Menendez tries to reach out to Khanna? John Pilot, Daibes's driver, reaches out to Nadine, and Nadine then texts Daibes: Thank you. Christmas in January.

You know what that means. Daibes just had Pilot deliver another bribe. Few days later, Menendez is back to googling for the kilo of gold price.

A few days after searching again for the price of a kilo, Menendez connects with Khanna. Khanna isn't Menendez's friend, like Sellinger. They don't go golfing together. He didn't go to the wedding, so Menendez isn't comfortable raising a specific case with him, but he does take time to praise just

1 two attorneys -- Daibes's counsel and Elvis Parra's counsel.

That's not a coincidence. Menendez did not just happen to praise the two defense attorneys involved in cases that were connected to the car and the cash and gold that he and Nadine were getting. He praised them because it might help the people who were bribing him.

What's another way you know that?

Look what Menendez does right after getting off the phone with Khanna. He calls Daibes right away. You know why. He's reporting back to Daibes about the call with Khanna. Again, just like with Grewal, even if Menendez had just called up Khanna to talk about the weather or just told Daibes that he called Khanna but never had, him telling Daibes that he's trying to influence the case, that's the promise of an official act. That's enough for a corrupt quid pro quo.

What else happens in January?

Menendez asks Soliman to call Sellinger and to get Sellinger to explain why he was recused from Daibes's case.

Menendez is upset that he went to all that effort to install Sellinger for nothing. Sellinger's recusal screws up

Menendez's whole plan.

Soliman doesn't actually raise the Daibes issue with Sellinger, but he tells Menendez he did. The first time, in 15 years, that Soliman, who's Menendez's top political adviser, has refused to do something Menendez asked and said he did,

think about that. That says volumes. Soliman knows that what Menendez is asking him to do, pushing a U.S. Attorney about why he was recused from a specific pending federal criminal case is so unethical, that it's the one time he won't do what his boss asked. And he thought that without even knowing about the gold and the cash that Menendez was getting from the defendant in that very same criminal case.

So, after Menendez's attempts to get Sellinger involved don't work, after Menendez's call to Khanna, Daibes has his attorney reach out to Khanna, and they try to work out a plea. It's going well enough that, by early March, Daibes's attorney hears reporting they're near entering a deal. Daibes, meanwhile, is setting Nadine up with a realtor to look at expensive houses and is meeting her in person. And after that meeting, she thanks him profusely. And you know why. He just gave her more gold. How do you know that? She tells him she's going to meet Vasken Khorozian the next day.

What does she bring to that meeting with Vasken

Khorozian? Two kilo bars to sell. Khorozian doesn't know what

bars they are. He didn't write down the serial numbers, but

you know they're the ones that she photographed an hour before

just going in to meet with him, the ones that are found on her

phone matching Daibes's gold inventory.

Quid pro quo. This for that. Cash and gold for attempts to influence a federal criminal prosecution. Doesn't

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matter that Menendez couldn't ultimately deliver on his attempts to interfere in the case. What matters is Menendez clearly conveyed to Daibes a promise that he would try to intervene. You know that because of his actions in deciding who to recommend for U.S. Attorney and pushing Sellinger not to be recused. You know that because during the exact same time Daibes is giving Menendez and Nadine gold bars and cash. We may not know the exact dates when Daibes handed over each envelope of cash, but you know from the serial numbers that we talked about earlier they must all have been delivered between 2020 -- late 2020, in fact -- and 2022, right in the middle of Menendez's efforts to pick a U.S. Attorney and push Sellinger not to be recused.

And you know from Menendez's Google searches that

Daibes provided the kilo gold bars during that exact same time.

That cash and that gold were in exchange for Menendez's promise to try to intervene in Daibes's case. You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. But there's a flip side to that. For Menendez, it's you don't scratch my back and I won't scratch yours. Menendez is still sore about all the work he did to get Sellinger installed as U.S. Attorney only to have him be recused from Daibes's case. So even after it's all done, when Sellinger calls him in April to invite him to his investiture, Menendez turns him down on the spot, saying the only thing worse than not having a relationship with the U.S. Attorney is

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people thinking you have one and you don't.

And not only that, two minutes after saying that to Sellinger, two minutes after getting off the phone, Menendez texts Cory Booker saying he's turned down Sellinger's invitation and that Sellinger's been a disappointment.

Menendez has the gold, but he's not forgiving Sellinger for refusing to be influenced.

There's something else going on at the same time. There's another quo that Daibes wants for his quid. Another act from Menendez that Daibes wants in exchange for the cash and the gold. He doesn't just want to get out from under his criminal case. He wants millions of dollars of financing for his development project.

So in June 2020, Menendez introduces Daibes to
Heritage Advisors. This is a firm that is headed by people who
introduce themselves as closely tied to the highest levels of
the government of Qatar, a Qatari royal who advises the emir,
the leader of the country, on investments and the chief of
staff to the emir's brother. And Menendez doesn't just make
the intro. He sends Daibes a press release praising Qatar.
Daibes immediately sends it to Ali Al Thawadi, one of those two
principals of Heritage I just mentioned, who sends it to Sheikh
Sultan, the other, and they talk about how much they appreciate
it.

Daibes appreciates it too. A few days later, the same

business deal from them.

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thing happens again. Ali Al Thawadi sends Sheikh Sultan five links, praising Qatar's assistance in the evacuation from Afghanistan. They're telling Daibes that this is what they want him to get Menendez to do. Daibes sends those same five links to Menendez. Why? Because he's asking Menendez to put out a similar press release to help Daibes ingratiate himself with Al Thawadi and Sheikh Sultan so that he can get a huge

Menendez then immediately tells his staff to put together a press release thanking Qatar. Why is he doing that? It's not because Daibes is some foreign policy expert whose quidance Menendez trusts on relations with a foreign government. It's because Daibes is giving Menendez cash and gold, and Menendez wants to keep those bribes flowing, so he puts out the press release.

May also be great fodder for policy, may be the right thing to do, but that's not the only reason Menendez does this. The timeline shows that Menendez is motivated by Daibes's request. A different representative of Qatar has been hounding Menendez's office for days trying to get him to issue a press release about this. But when it's Daibes who sends these links, Menendez springs into action in minutes, has his staff put together a press release in hours. You know why. It's because the request comes from someone who is bribing him.

What happens next?

Menendez sends this release to Daibes and tells him to send the Qataris a prerelease copy. This, again, shows you that one of the reasons that Menendez put together this release was to help out Daibes. It's not just press releases that Daibes wants from Menendez. Menendez gets Daibes invited to a dinner with the emir of Qatar, the leader of the country. And just days after that, Daibes is sending Menendez pictures of Patek Phillipe wristwatches. Why? Because Daibes wants Menendez to keep taking actions that keep Qatar happy and increase Daibes's chances of getting that business deal.

So Daibes offers Menendez an expensive luxury watch and says how about one of these? Now, Menendez may not have gotten the watch, but he was definitely interested in one.

Later that day, here he is searching for Patek Phillipe watches. Two days after that, Daibes sends Menendez a link to this, a website showing that a resolution praising Qatar has been introduced by another senator, not Menendez, but it's now pending before Menendez, because it's been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

You know from Sarah Arkin what that means. It's now waiting for action by Menendez as the chair of that committee. Daibes is asking Menendez to take official action, to support this resolution, in exchange for the bribes Daibes has been providing and will continue to deliver.

That's just a couple of weeks before Menendez's trip

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to Qatar and Egypt and Daibes's delivery of doughnuts and gold that we've talked about. And Menendez accepts that gold knowing full well that Daibes wants him to support that pending resolution, to take that official act, in exchange for the gold. But even after that gold delivery, Daibes still hasn't gotten the investment and he still wants action from Menendez. So here you see it again. On November 3, 2021, Sheikh Sultan, the head of the investment company, calls Daibes.

The next day, Daibes is sending an update on that resolution praising Qatar. It's picked up by another senator, also not Menendez. You know why Daibes is sending this, and Menendez does too. He's asking Menendez to take action on the resolution to help Daibes's relationship with the investment company, because he believes it has ties to Qatar. A few minutes after sending that, Daibes calls back Sheikh Sultan, and of course, couple weeks later another search by Menendez for a price of a kilo of gold, also months before contacting the ethics committee about gold.

Yet again, the timeline shows you the quid pro quo and the corrupt intent -- Menendez's reversals on Sellinger alone, yanking him when he thinks that Sellinger may have to be recused, coming back to him when he thinks that Sellinger won't have to be recused -- tell the tail. Menendez's actions show you what he's doing. They show you the quid pro quo, and even though you don't need it, there is, again, so much more.

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The second reason you know there was a corrupt quid pro quo in these counts is the special treatment. Again, Menendez is giving special treatment to Daibes, and Daibes is also asking for special treatment. There's special treatment Menendez gave Daibes with respect to Qatar. There's these advance copies of the press releases, invite to the dinner with the emir, special treatment Daibes was asking him for about Qatar, wanting him to use his powers as chair to take the official action in advancing the Senate resolution.

But the special treatment that Menendez gave Daibes in his own federal criminal prosecution is on another level altogether. It is hard to think of more special treatment than manipulating the process for selecting the chief federal law enforcement officer for New Jersey based on who you want presiding over your friend's prosecution. Menendez's interview of Sellinger to be the U.S. Attorney for New Jersey was a window into exactly what Menendez was thinking. Of all the hundreds of cases pending before the U.S. Attorney's Office, Menendez mentioned only one: Daibes's case. The one of the friend who had put checks into Menendez's hand and who would go on to stuff Menendez's house with cash and gold.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. MONTELEONI: Doesn't matter that Sellinger didn't realize Menendez was asking for something. As we've already talked about, Menendez was smart, and he was careful. He used his power and influence in subtle ways to try to get what the people who were bribing him wanted while not getting caught.

You know what Menendez wanted. Sellinger was

Menendez's friend. Obviously Menendez is going to think he'll

be sympathetic to him. And if you had any doubt about what

Menendez wanted when he asked that question, it's answered by

what Menendez did within hours, hours after learning Sellinger

might have to be recused. As soon as Sellinger told Menendez

he might have to be recused from Daibes' case, he was out.

Sellinger may not have thought that Menendez was asking for anything when he brought up Daibes' case, but Menendez sure did. The special treatment didn't stop when Sellinger was recused. At that point, Menendez didn't have a lot of good options. Sellinger wasn't allowed to participate in the case, and Khanna wasn't a friend like Sellinger, so he tried two approaches. For his approach with Khanna, he praised Daibes' lawyer. Then at the same time, he actually called up Daibes' lawyer and he admonished him to push for dismissal of the case. He took the lawyer to task for not pushing aggressively enough. With Khanna in charge, that was the most that Menendez could do with this approach.

Again, he was willing to use his power to help the

people paying him bribes, but he didn't want to get caught. So he carefully chose how much pressure he was willing to apply to avoid setting off alarm bells.

But with Sellinger he tried a different approach.

Something he knew was so wrong, that he wasn't willing to do it himself, and that Soliman, his longtime advisor, refused to do. He tried to get Soliman to question Sellinger about why he was recused. And then, he tried to get Soliman to ask Sellinger directly to ensure that Daibes got all due process.

Now, obviously, every defendant is entitled to due process. But he didn't ask Soliman to ask Sellinger to give every defendant due process. He singled out one defendant. And the defendant that Sellinger was forbidden from giving anything to, due process or otherwise. And it happened to be the one defendant who was delivering cash and gold to Menendez and his wife.

The fact that Menendez used this kind of guarded language about due process, but just due process for this one person, just due process for my friend who is putting the gold and the cash in my house, that doesn't show that his request was innocent. It shows how improper what he was doing was and how careful he was to try to hide his role in it.

That brings us to the third way you know it is a corrupt quid pro quo.

The things of value that Daibes provided to Menendez

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are perhaps the clearest proof of a corrupt quid pro quo of all. Envelopes of cash, kilos of gold. Daibes might be a wealthy and generous man, but these are simply not gifts. are bribes. Friends do not give friends envelopes stuffed with \$10,000 in cash, just out of friendship. Friends do not give those same friends kilogram bars of gold worth \$60,000 each out of the goodness of their hearts.

Look at these envelopes. These are not gift They're bank envelopes. Look at the \$10,000 envelopes. handwritten across the flap of almost every one of them. \$10,000 is not a gift note. It is a ledger. It is a record of how much Daibes was paying Menendez. He handwrote \$10,000 right on the flap. Right under the tape that he would just then seal with his own hands leaving his fingerprints, because Daibes wanted Menendez to know how much he was paying to bribe That way, Menendez could just tuck one in the pocket his jacket unopened and know just how much he had gotten from Daibes, and just how much he owed Daibes.

Look at this. If these were gifts, how come all the ones that the FBI could trace at all were given since late 2020. Daibes has known Menendez for years. If bank envelopes neatly labeled with \$10,000 markings were just Daibes' love language, why did they only start in or after 2020? You know why. Because they were bribes. They were bribes for Menendez's attempt to intervene in Daibes' federal criminal

case, something Menendez could not do before the presidential

election of 2020.

Let's not forget, there are thousands on thousands of dollars of cash stuffed in that house. Not just the cash that has Daibes' fingerprints on it.

Look at this. Look at how much more cash there was in the house than Menendez withdrew from his bank accounts. You've seen the cash and its packaging. You know it is absurd to think that every single new bill that's in there was taken out by Menendez just very recently and then it was slipped in with a bunch of older bills, which he must have withdrawn before.

You know from the testimony from Joseph Catania, the numbers of the post-2018 bills found in the house are wildly too low, since that's just the date that the bills were first put into circulation, sometimes all over the world, not the date which they finally made it to the Menendezes' house.

But even if you bend over backwards, if you ignore all the older bills, no matter whether they're packaged in bank envelopes with newer bills, and even if you ignore all the newer bills that are outside of the basement and the office, and even if you ignore all the testimony that you heard about older bills remaining in circulation for years, which your common sense tells you is true, in fact, even if you assume that Menendez somehow gets every bill the day it first comes

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into circulation, the math still doesn't add up for Menendez. Even the newer bills just in the basement and the office are still not all the money Menendez withdrew from his own bank account. They can't be.

Look at the last two bars. Just in the basement or office, that Menendez has argued is his area, the FBI found more bills that were first placed into circulation in or after 2018 than the total amount that Menendez withdrew during that time period. Even if, most absurdly of all, he never spent a single dollar that he withdrew and just withdrew it right into the basement, even if every dollar that he withdrew was sprinkled into the various different collections of cash in the basement and the office, it still cannot account for all of the post-2018 money found there. It is, quite simply, not his money.

And even if you go back further, it's still not his money. You heard a lot from the defense about old money. A lot from the defense about how Menendez withdrew money from his bank account for years.

Let me be clear about this. Menendez has no burden whatsoever. He did not have to present any evidence to you about this. But he did. Let's talk for a moment about what he chose to put before you to try to explain where all this cash came from.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Monteleoni, is this a good

MR. MONTELEONI: That's a great time for a break.

THE COURT: Why don't we take 15 minutes, ladies and gentlemen.

(Jury excused)

THE COURT: 15 minutes.

MR. FEE: One quick point.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. FEE: I'm sure this was inadvertent, and I didn't want to interrupt. But there was one passage where I think
Mr. Monteleoni again, inadvertently, suggested a bit of burden flipping.

He said something to the effect it was Bob's jacket,
Senator Menendez's jacket, and then here is the part that
prompted the concern. The defense didn't try to show you a
picture of Nadine's son wearing the jacket. And I'm sure he
was just saying something about absence of dispute, but I think
perhaps a mild curative reminder not focused on that passage,
but generally, is appropriate.

THE COURT: I really don't think that's necessary. It was an offhand remark. What I do remember from Mr. Monteleoni's presentation is he said at least once the defense has no burden of proving anything here. I think that would just highlight it.

If you want me, you know, on second thought, if you

want me to simply say, without referencing going back to what the reference is, I remind you the defense is under no obligation to put on any proof. I think I can easily do that.

MR. FEE: That's all, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. FEE: Thank you.

THE COURT: 12 minutes.

(Recess)

(In open court; jury present)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I remind you, as you know, that the defense is under no obligation to put on any evidence. The burden of proof is always on the government, and that burden of proof is to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt in order for you to find the defendant you are considering guilty. Again, the burden of proof on the government is to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Mr. Monteleoni, you may continue, sir.

MR. MONTELEONI: Thank you, your Honor.

So, let's talk about what the defense chose to put before you to try to explain where all this cash came from when they had no burden whatsoever to put on anything about this.

But they did.

You remember Russell Richardson, Menendez's financial analyst? He's the one that they sent up there with this chart.

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This chart included this page, which Richardson admitted under oath was inaccurate. They sent him up there with this page that was inaccurate, because they wanted to make a pattern. What did they do to get that pattern? They ignore all of the data that didn't fit the pattern, and that left him with what their analyst testified does not accurately describe the underlying bank records.

Why did they do that? Well, they wanted to use that pattern to feed you a bunch of assumptions that were not based on evidence. This is a page from his chart which lists a bunch of supposed withdrawals that there is no evidence supporting. Do you see this line where it says 26 withdrawals in 1996? They have no records of any withdrawals in 1996.

The source that is listed for that slide, as

Mr. Richardson testified under oath, is not in fact a source

for any of the transactions on this slide. There is literally

no evidence in the record that the transactions that were

listed on this slide happened.

This slide is what it looks like when you pull numbers from thin air. This is not evidence. This is just an assumption that is based entirely on manipulating the bank records that they do have to create the appearance of a pattern. You should reject it. You should reject it.

When you think about the defense's arguments about the cash that's found in his house, think about the fact that this

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is what they chose to put before you. They chose to put before you a chart that is inaccurate. That lists and adds up a bunch of assumptions that are not based on evidence.

But let's consider for a moment what they did admit.

Let's give them all those assumptions and add in all these transactions that are not based on the evidence, add in the transactions that are based only on this pattern they created taking their own figures. This is the defense's own calculations they bent over backwards to get to. Let's do all this.

To be clear, you should absolutely not in fact give them these assumptions. These assumptions are absurd. But let's give them this for a moment. What does that leave us with?

That would give us about \$307,000 of withdrawals from all the way back to 1995. So that amount, which is the defendant's own numbers, is still less than all of the money that the FBI found in the basement and the office. It's over \$90,000 less.

Let me be very clear. Even using Menendez's own assumed numbers, and even assuming that he never spent a single dollar that he withdrew from the bank, and even leaving aside all of the money that was found anywhere else in the house, the basement and the office alone contained over \$90,000 more than all of the money that the defense is even assuming that he

withdrew, back to the 1990s. The 1990s.

You can forget about all those questions about old money versus new money. The basement and the office versus the closet. The old money, in the basement and the office, that's not all his money either. You can look for yourself at the photos of the money. They're in evidence. But you're not going to find a lot of photos of bills that were designed before 1995. Menendez has bent over backwards to try to come up with figures to explain away what the FBI found, which he did not have to do, and the best he could do still shows you it is not all his money.

The old money is not his money either. Think about that when you think about his state of mind and whether there was a quid pro quo.

Now, after having said in their opening statement that the cash that was found in the basement of Nadine's home was the senator's cash, defense counsel in their questioning sounded like they were actually trying to run away from some of the cash in the basement. But what defense counsel suggested about that money in their questioning of the FBI analyst Megan Rafferty about it is simply absurd.

They suggested that the money in this bag you should disregard. Because this -- just what they said -- this bag was from Forever 21. And because Menendez's daughter-in-law Sabine bought a couple of things from Forever 21. What are they even

saying? Are they saying it's Sabine's money? Sabine, who you heard is in her 20s? There is \$95,000 of cash in this bag.

And this bag is inches, inches away from the men's jackets that have Menendez's name on them and cash in the pockets. It's not in some closet, locked or unlocked. It is right on top of his cash stashes.

The idea you should blame Menendez's daughter-in-law because she got a plastic bag from a store, and that plastic bag is now somehow linked to her for all time, is preposterous. It is not a serious argument. It is an argument of desperation.

After sending her away to the bathroom at Segovia, Menendez is now blaming his daughter-in-law for some of his stash of cash.

Menendez's houses is filled, filled with cash that he did not earn. You don't have to go farther than the cash that has Daibes' fingerprints on it. But all the rest of the cash shows you all that you need to know about Menendez's state of mind. It shows you that he was receiving large amounts of cash from other people. It shows you that the cash with Daibes' fingerprints on it was from a guid pro quo.

So we have talked about the cash. But gold wasn't gifts either. Some gold may be a gift. People give jewelry made out of gold as gifts. This case isn't about jewelry.

Some people may give gold coins as gifts. This case isn't about

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gold coins. Some people might give those small 1 ounce bars of gold as gifts. Daibes gave at least 4 kilos. There is no evidence in the record of this trial, zero, that there is some kind of habit or practice anywhere in the world of giving kilogram gold bars worth \$60,000 each out of friendship. Just those four bars alone were worth almost a quarter of a million dollars. It's not a gift. In total, Daibes gave over a quarter of a million dollars of gold.

Here's another reason that quarter million dollars wasn't gifts. Daibes is out on bail when he gives all this. The whole time that this is going on, he's out on bail on federal fraud charges.

The idea that while under that kind of scrutiny he gave more than a quarter million dollars in gold to a public official, a public official who is literally involved in the process of picking his own prosecutor, along with almost a hundred thousand dollars of cash in bank envelopes, and he thought it was just a gift with nothing to do with his case is absurd.

How else do you know these kilos weren't gifts? Well, there were limits to Daibes' generosity. Look at this. When Nadine needed a car, Hana asked Daibes. Daibes didn't do it. But the car was worth about as much as one of those kilos of gold. It was worth much less than the 4 kilos that Daibes gave. And a car was something that Nadine really needed. If

he was willing to give the Menendezes gifts of friendship of that value, it would have been the perfect opportunity.

Especially in a time when his friend was desperate for a car.

But he didn't. He didn't give Nadine the car, because he didn't give her things that valuable as gifts.

Daibes is a generous man, but he's also a businessman. He's not going to give something that valuable for nothing. He didn't give her the car because at the time, before the halal company started, before there was a U.S. attorney vacancy that could impact his criminal case, Menendez wasn't in a position to do anything for Daibes.

Here's another way you know these weren't gifts.

Menendez didn't report them as gifts. He was aware of the kilos since October 2021. At least if he thought they were gifts, he could have brought them to the Senate Ethics

Committee. But he didn't, because he knew they were not gifts, they were bribes. And he didn't report any of the cash, not even the one in the jacket pocket or the one with his fingerprints on it. If these were innocent gifts, he could have reported those too. But he didn't. Again, because they were bribes.

Now, was friendship part of the motivation for some of the things that Daibes gave Menendez? Maybe it was. The recliner, when Menendez needed it, was a nice gesture of friendship, and would have been if it was new or if it was

used. The handbag for Nadine Menendez's birthday was no doubt partly because they were friends and it was her birthday.

Maybe even some of the smaller gold bars could have been given in part because of friendship.

But I expect Judge Stein will instruct you that if a thing of value is given or received, both for permissible reasons like friendship, and as part of a corrupt quid pro quo, even only in part, these elements are still satisfied. Even if part of Daibes' motivation for giving something was friendship, these elements are still proven if part of the motivation was a corrupt quid pro quo.

Of course, you don't have to find that everything

Daibes gave was part of a corrupt quid pro quo to find these
elements proven. You just have to find unanimously at least
one thing Daibes gave or promised was part of a corrupt quid
pro quo, even in part. 1 kilo of gold. One envelope of cash.

Were they? Of course they were. These are on their face
bribes. It's another reason you know it was a quid pro quo.

Which brings me to the fourth reason you know there was a corrupt quid pro quo for these counts. The secrecy. The envelopes of cash are secret. It's about the most secret way that you can get a bribe to someone.

Think about how hard it was for the FBI to find the bribes, and figure out when they were paid. The FBI had to obtain a search warrant, physically search Menendez's house,

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painstakingly examine the evidence for fingerprints and DNA, and then put together a detailed analysis that showed that each of those envelopes must have been provided at some time during late 2020, 2021 or 2022. It was hard work, because Menendez and Daibes set it up that way to avoid getting caught.

Of course you don't have the precise day-to-day or sometimes minute-to-minute correspondence of the payments like you do in some of the electronic or check payments that we have in other parts of the scheme. That's why Menendez and Daibes used the cash. The secrecy.

Similarly, the gold is also secret. Like cash, it's not easily traceable. There are no bank records that would show when Daibes hands Menendez a gold bar. The FBI had to search Menendez's house to find it.

In fact, that's part of why Daibes paid bribes in that form. Now as we've already discussed, Menendez and Nadine eventually needed to get this cash into the financial system. And Daibes connected Nadine with Vasken and Khorozian to sell the gold for checks. They didn't tell Khorozian this was Daibes' gold. They kept that a secret even from Khorozian. You know that Nadine lied to Khorozian about where the gold came from. That's part of the secrecy.

Taking gold from Daibes, and converting it to a check from a jeweler, she could deposit in her bank account with nobody knowing that it traced back to Daibes.

You heard that Mr. Khorozian didn't write down the serial numbers of every piece of gold that passes through his hands. Why would he? The only evidence you saw tracing that gold was the picture that Nadine Menendez happened to take the hour before she went to sell those first two gold bars.

Imagine trying to figure out whose gold bars they were, if she hadn't done that. In fact, you don't have to imagine it. You've actually seen that scenario in trial.

Let's look at how many kilo bars Menendez and Nadine had. There is the two that the FBI found in the house in the closet in the Menendezes' bedroom. These obviously were not sold to Mr. Khorozian, since they were still in the house. The FBI compared the serial numbers on these two to Daibes' inventories. That's 2 kilos from Daibes, kilos 1 and 2.

Next. On March 31, 2022, Nadine went to Mr. Khorozian to sell 2 kilos claiming they were her family gold. We know, because she happened to take a picture of them first, they were also from Daibes' gold inventory. These are two different kilo, kilos 3 and 4.

But remember, she goes back to Khorozian to sell two more kilos of gold in the middle of May, right around when Daibes gets a letter of intent from Heritage solidifying the deal he had been hoping to get with Menendez's help. These checks are all the documentary evidence we have of kilos 5 and 6. Menendez and Nadine had two more kilos of gold and sold

them. But because nobody took a picture of the serial numbers, and wrote it down, those two haven't been on those charts.

Those two aren't part of the quarter million dollar calculations we've been talking about.

This almost \$120,000 from the sale of those last 2 kilos, 5 and 6, it's not even in that total. You can draw your own conclusions about where they come from. The evidence suggests they came from Daibes. You don't need to find these 2 kilos from Daibes to convict. That's what happens when Nadine sells kilo bars, but doesn't happen to take a photo of their serial numbers. That's secrecy.

Fifth reason that you know there was a corrupt quid pro quo for this count. The lies. We've seen how the financial disclosure forms don't show the kilos of gold. Look what else they don't show. Envelopes of cash. This one, the one in Menendez's jacket pocket, had to have been provided in late 2020, 2021 or 2022. Where is it on the forms for those years? Nowhere. Where are any of the envelopes of cash on these forms? Nowhere. More lies. More reasons you know it was a guid pro quo.

That brings us to the last reason you know this was a quid pro quo. The big picture. We've shown you the pattern of corruption throughout all of the parts of this scheme, and it all makes sense that the same people are doing things the same way, again and again, because it is of course all part of the

same overall scheme.

But think of the flip side of that. Think of what needs to be true for none of these to be corrupt quid pro quos. Menendez takes a number of acts to benefit the government of Egypt, but that has nothing to do with the fact that Wael Hana, who is asking him to do these things, has just promised his girlfriend a job. That's a coincidence.

And Menendez takes a number of acts to benefit the government of Qatar and is asked by Daibes to advance a Senate Resolution praising Qatar. But that has nothing doing with the fact that Menendez's house is filled with cash and gold from Daibes. Just a coincidence.

Menendez calls McKinney to protect the business monopoly that Egypt gives Hana, just like his website says he doesn't do, but that has nothing to do with the fact his girlfriend was promised a job by Hana from that monopoly.

Another coincidence.

Menendez then calls Grewal to interfere in a criminal case, just like his website says he can't do, but that has nothing to do with the fact his girlfriend was promised a Mercedes by Hana. Coincidence.

Menendez then calls Grewal again, summons him to a meeting to intervene in a criminal investigation, just like his website says he cant' do, but that has nothing do with the fact his girlfriend was given a Mercedes by Hana's friend Uribe.

1 Another coincidence.

Menendez then raises another criminal case, Daibes' case, when he's interviewing his friend Sellinger for the position of chief federal law enforcement officer for New Jersey, but that has nothing to do with the fact that his house is full of cash and gold from Daibes. Another coincidence.

The coincidences don't stop. Just a coincidence that hours after he hears Sellinger may have been to be recused, that's when he looks for Esther Suarez to be U.S. attorney. And it's just a coincidence than Suarez just happens to be someone that Daibes thinks will be favorable to him. And it is a coincidence he goes right back to Sellinger after his advisor thinks Sellinger can be have control of the Daibes case after all.

Just a coincidence that all of this cash was withdrawn during the time period that this was happening. And it is just a coincidence Menendez was searching for the price of kilos of gold during the time period when this is happening, starting minutes after an in-person visit from Fred Daibes, who actually provided the kilos of gold.

Just a series of coincidences? That is nonsense. Not a coincidence. It is a corrupt quid pro quo. Menendez agreed to and did take all of those actions in exchange for all of those things of value. These elements are proven.

For venue, again, you have plenty. From the big

now.

things like Vasken and Khorozian selling gold in Manhattan to the little things like John Pilot giving Menendez and Nadine a drive home through Manhattan and the Bronx to New Jersey.

Menendez is guilty of Count 11. Daibes is guilty of Count 12.

The three major pieces of the corruption scheme are proven.

Most of the rest of the counts fall into place more quickly

Count 13. Honest services wire fraud against Menendez and Daibes. Again, this relates to the New Jersey U.S.

Attorney and Qatar piece of the scheme. The scheme to defraud is just a quid pro quo. It's proven for the same reasons we just talked about.

Intent to defraud is proven from the secrecy and the lies that we just talk about. Daibes is passing these envelopes of cash, stopping by with these gold bars, Menendez is keeping this off the disclosure forms. They are both attempting to defraud the public into thinking they're receiving Menendez's honest services.

Material misrepresentation or concealment, same thing. Proven by the secrecy with the cash, the secrecy with the gold, the false financial disclosure forms. This element is proven, too.

Interstate wire. There are plenty. Here's one easy one. Vasken and Khorozian is in New Jersey, he calls Avital in New York about selling the gold. An interstate wire in order

to let Nadine get Daibes' gold out of her safe and into the financial system, where she can use it to pay her mortgage or to buy a house with Daibes' assistance.

There are more wires in evidence, of course. Daibes while he's in Manhattan to meet with the Emir of Qatar tries to make a WhatsApp call to Sheikh Sultan. Every WhatsApp communication gets processed outside of New York.

Heritage's deal professionals located in Manhattan, send e-mails to Heritage in London.

Plenty of wires. All you need is one. This element is done. Those wires also give you all the venue that you need for this count. Menendez and Daibes are guilty of Count 13.

Count 14. Extortion. Menendez, again, the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar part of the scheme. Public official, undisputed.

Obtained property, we've been through this. The gold and the cash given in exchange for official action. The same quid pro quo we've just been talking about.

Interstate commerce. There are plenty of effects here. Each gold sale in New York is one. That's all you need. But there is much more. Even a potential effect on interstate commerce is one. So just the potential that Menendez's acts would have affected Heritage's decision about whether to make a \$95 million investment from abroad into New Jersey would count, too. This element is also done.

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For venue, again, the gold sale into Manhattan, the free ride from J.F.K. through Manhattan and the Bronx. These are enough for venue.

Menendez is guilty of Count 14. He used his official position to obtain cash and gold in exchange for promises that he would tamper with the process for selecting the chief federal law enforcement officer for New Jersey, in the hopes and in the hope he would advance a formal resolution of the U.S. Senate.

So now that we've gone through the charges that apply to each of the three parts of the scheme separately, let's go back to the top of the indictment for the corruption conspiracy group of counts.

Count One is bribery conspiracy. That's against all three defendants. Covers the Egypt part of the scheme, and the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar part of the scheme together.

I expect that for the first element, existence of an agreement, Judge Stein will instruct you that a conspiracy is just an agreement or understanding among at least two people to violate the law. Doesn't mean defendants had to sit around a table and say out loud I agree to exchange a bribe payment for an official act. Doesn't mean the defendants had to enter into a written contract. Just means that through their words and their actions, the defendants reached an agreement, even an unspoken agreement, to violate the law.

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In this case, the objects of the conspiracy are the bribery counts. So an agreement to commit the bribery offenses in Counts Five or Six relating to Egypt, or in Counts 11 or 12 relating to the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar, is enough.

I expect the judge will instruct you that you have to be unanimous about at least one object of the conspiracy, can be more, can be all, but it doesn't have to be. All you need is one. So if you find that two or more people agreed that at least one of these offenses in Counts Five, Six, 11 or 12 be committed, this element is satisfied.

And here the proof is overwhelming. We've just gone through the fact that each of these counts is proven. Now, did two or more people agree to commit each of these counts? Of course. Hana and Daibes were bribing Menendez. They agreed to pay the bribes, Menendez agreed to take them. They didn't need to say it out loud or put it in writing. Their actions show you that they agreed to commit bribery together.

And you know from the evidence we've gone through that Nadine was also in on it too, so that's another person who agreed to the commission of each of these offenses. Either way, two or more people, that's all you need. This element is proven as to each defendant.

Second element, that each defendant knowingly and willfully joined the conspiracy. I expect the judge will instruct that you each defendant must have known what they were

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doing and taken the actions in question deliberately and voluntarily. Here that's obvious. Did Menendez take an IS EG Halal check from Fred Daibes by accident? Did he call McKinney by accident? Did Hana write that check by accident? Did he ask Menendez to call McKinney by accident? And does Daibes hand those checks to Menendez by accident? Did he fill Menendez's house with gold and cash by accident? Of course not. The defendants took these actions intentionally. This element is proven against each defendant.

And an overt act. This just means at least one person did something -- anything -- to make the conspiracy happen. The act itself doesn't have to be a crime, it just has to further the conspiracy. Are there overt acts here? Of course there are. There are plenty. Acts like Menendez sending out the tank ammunition promise. Menendez calling McKinney. Hana writing the IS EG Halal checks. Daibes delivering those checks. Menendez receiving the checks. Daibes handing over a bar of gold. So many more. This element is proven many times over.

The acts that give venue for the substantive counts are enough for venue on the conspiracy counts, too. So that's all you need.

Menendez, Hana, and Daibes are guilty of conspiracy to commit bribery.

The next count, Count Two, is conspiracy to commit

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honest services wire fraud. That's against all defendants. This relates to the entire corruption scheme. Egypt, the New Jersey Attorney General, the New Jersey U.S. Attorney, and Qatar.

The first element is just that there was an agreement to commit the underlying honest services fraud offenses. this is any of the honest services fraud offenses, that's Count Seven regarding Egypt, Count Nine regarding the New Jersey Attorney General, or Count 13, regarding the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar. Just like with the bribery conspiracy, you have to be unanimous that two or more persons agreed on at least one object. Could be more, but all that's needed is at least one.

As we've discussed, each of the honest services fraud schemes are proven. And each of them involved the agreement of two or more people. Menendez, Hana, Daibes, Nadine, Uribe. This element is proven against all of the defendants.

The next element is that the defendant knowingly and willfully joined the conspiracy. Just like with Count One, none of this happened by accident. Hana didn't promise the Mercedes by accident, Menendez didn't call Grewal by accident. This element is proven as well. That's all you need for Count Two. There isn't even an overt act element for honest services fraud conspiracy.

Again, venue is shown by any act in furtherance of the

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scheme, like the wires that we already talked about or other things, like driving to Long Island to make a cash deposit. Count Two is proven. Menendez, Hana, and Daibes are quilty of honest services fraud.

Next is Count Three. Conspiracy to commit extortion under color of official right. That's against Menendez, again relating to the entire scheme. Egypt, New Jersey Attorney General, New Jersey U.S. Attorney, and Qatar.

Again, there has to have been an agreement between two or more persons to commit extortion under color of official right.

Here the objects are any of the extortion offenses we've been through. That's Count Eight regarding Egypt, Count 10 regarding the New Jersey Attorney General's Office, and Count 14 regarding the New Jersey U.S. Attorney and Qatar. Again, you only have to be unanimous on at least one of those objects. There could be more.

Was there an agreement between two or more persons to commit extortion? Of course there was. Menendez agreed with Nadine to use his official position to obtain property that he wasn't entitled to, to obtain bribes. The two of them worked together, Menendez calling the shots and taking and promising the official actions, Nadine acting as the go-between, connecting Menendez with the bribe payers. You saw that through all the evidence. He used her as a go-between to pass

messages through her and collected funds through her and he knew what she was doing. He knew what she was getting paid for.

Her communications with Hana, Daibes, and Uribe as well as with all those other people she was complaining to, like Howard Dorian, make clear she knew exactly what her role was in the scheme. So yes, this element is proven. Menendez agreed with Nadine to commit extortion under color of official right.

Element two. Did Menendez join this conspiracy with Nadine knowingly and willfully? Of course he did. The evidence has proven just like for Counts One and Two. Menendez didn't do any of this by accident.

And just like with Count Two, there is no requirement of an overt act, so Count Three is proven as well.

Venue, again, is proven by the same effects on interstate commerce we talked about for the substantive counts, plus any of the other acts in the Southern District of New York like the phone calls, the text messages, the other meetings in Manhattan. Menendez is guilty of conspiracy to commit extortion under color of official right. We are done with the corruption offenses.

All that's left now are the foreign influence offenses and finally the obstruction offenses.

The next one is Count 16 which is a charge that

Menendez, while a public official, acted as a foreign agent.

The first element is just that Menendez was a public official. Undisputed.

The next is that Menendez was or acted as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act or FARA for short. I expect Judge Stein will instruct you that when a private person acts as an agent of a foreign principal in particular ways, that private person has to register under FARA. But a public official like Menendez does not have the option of registering and taking those actions. Public officials cannot act as an agent of a foreign principal at all.

So first of all, what is a foreign principal? I expect Judge Stein will instruct you that a foreign government, like the government of Egypt, is a foreign principal. And that term includes the government's agencies, officials, officers and employees. So that includes the various Egyptian officials you've heard about throughout this trial, like General Khaled Shawky, like Ahmed Essam, like Ahmed Helmy, like Mai Abdelmaguid.

What does it mean to be an agent of a foreign principal? It requires two things. One of the ways of being committed -- there is a totally different way of committing this offense which I'll come back to. So first, the person acts in any capacity the order, request or under the direction

or control of a foreign principal. Someone supervised by a foreign principal. That's the relationship between the principal and the agent, what I'm going to call the agency relationship. Second part being an agent of a foreign principal is the agent must, directly or through any other person, do one of least several things.

One is political activities for or in the interest of the foreign principal. That just means influencing any U.S. agency or any U.S. official regarding U.S. policies or the interests of a foreign country. Another is acting as a political consultant for or in the interests of the foreign principal. That includes informing or advising anyone about the policies of the United States. A third is representing the interests of the foreign principal before any agency or official of the United States.

The defendant doesn't have to have done all of these things. Just one is enough.

So let's start with the things that Menendez did for Egypt. Then let's go back to the relationship that Menendez had with the foreign principal. Did Menendez engage in political activities in the interests of Egypt? He did. The ghostwritten letter. Whether or not this was ever ultimately sent by Egypt, which is irrelevant, this letter that Menendez wrote was intended to respond on behalf of Egypt to the U.S. government's human rights concerns with Egypt. That letter was

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in response to an e-mail Menendez sent briefing the Egyptian government on what those concerns were to help them respond to other members of the U.S. Senate.

This e-mail where he says "FYI" and describes what another senator is doing with respect to aid to Egypt to help Egypt figure out how to get it some money with no conditions.

Then, in 2021, Menendez sent an article about questions other U.S. senators were going to ask Abbas Kamel, the head of Egyptian intelligence, about whether Egypt was involved in a human rights abuses, the murder of Jamal Khashoggi. He sent that to help Kamel prepare his responses to these questions so he could influence other U.S. senators. That is also a political activity.

Here's another political activity. Did Menendez try to influence a U.S. agency or official with respect to changing the foreign policies of the United States? That's exactly what McKinney told you Menendez did. Remember McKinney told you he was engaged in part of the diplomatic relations of the United States with other countries. That's foreign policy. Menendez tried to influence McKinney to change course in that foreign policy. That's exactly what political activities are.

How about acting as a political consultant? Did

Menendez engage in informing or advising any other person with

reference to the domestic or foreign policies of the United

States? Of course he did. Here he is informing and advising

the Egyptian government, through Nadine and then Hana, about the staffing levels at the U.S. embassy in Cairo.

Like we've talked about in looking at all the special treatment he was giving Egypt, this was highly sensitive, real-time information about the U.S. personnel stationed abroad.

Here same type of activity. Menendez informing

Egyptian officials about the lifting of a ban on the sale of

small arms to Egypt. Again, informing or advising Egypt on

U.S. policy.

And that FYI e-mail about the other senator's human rights concerns and the Kamel briefing, those are political activities, since they're intended to help Egypt influence U.S. policy, but they're also the work of a political consultant. He's informing or advising Egypt of the U.S. foreign or domestic policy.

And did Menendez represent the interests of the foreign principal before an agency or official of the government in the United States? He did. Again, the call to McKinney was an attempt to represent the interests of Egypt, which was dead set on giving this monopoly to Hana before the USDA and before McKinney specifically.

Similarly, the ghostwritten letter was intended to represent Egypt's interests before the U.S. Senate.

It is absolutely clear that Menendez engaged in

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political activities, acted as a political consultant, and represented the interests of Egypt before the United States. But what about the other part. The agency relationship.

So, listen carefully to Judge Stein's instructions on this. I expect he'll tell you what this does and doesn't mean. Doesn't mean Menendez's every move has to be controlled by Egypt. Doesn't mean he has to be Egypt's servant, and doesn't mean Menendez has to be operating under the direction or control of a foreign principal.

It is enough that if Menendez acted at the request of a foreign principal, so long as that request meets some special requirements. Request in this context, it isn't an ordinary ask. Doesn't count if the foreign principal just asks or persuades another person for his own reasons to do something. What you have to decide, the ultimate question is whether Menendez was not acting fully independently. Was not simply stating or following his own views, but was instead acting as an agent of the foreign principal. How do you know Menendez did that here?

Listen to the judge's instructions. I expect that he's going to tell you to look at common sense factors like were the instructions or requests accompanied by an offer or the provision of compensation? Did the foreign principal's goals align with the defendant's own views? How frequently did the defendant interact with the foreign principal or its

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intermediaries, could be officials, could be others acting as go-betweens like Nadine and Hana. And was there an ongoing relationship or coordination between the principal and the defendant, and did the defendant seek or receive feedback on his work from the foreign principal?

How do those apply here? Was Menendez just acting independently on his own? Doing things that just happened to benefit Egypt? Was he taking these actions for Egypt between 2018 and 2022 based on his own independent judgment of what would benefit the United States? Or was he doing it for another reason, like because he was getting paid.

You know the answer to this one. He was doing it because he was getting paid. First, through promises to Nadine, then eventually, through checks, gold, and the other things that Hana was giving him in connection with the Egypt counts.

Let's look at the frequency. This wasn't a one-off.

This was years, years of meeting with Hana, years of meeting

with Ahmed Helmy, years of meeting with Mai Abdelmaguid. Years

of learning what they wanted and taking actions to give them

what they wanted.

Were Menendez's goals aligned with Egypt? You've heard about his human rights record. Before this started, he was tough on Egypt. That's why, right after they met, Hana dug up and sent to Nadine an article from months prior about

Menendez's tough stance on Egypt. They thought he was going to be a tough nut to crack. Common sense tells you, that's exactly why they wanted to bribe Menendez. They wanted him to go easier on Egypt. Turns out, it only took a few months of promises of payment to get him to start doing just that.

By May of 2018, he's ghostwriting that letter for Egypt, articulating Egypt's views in response to a fellow senator's human rights concerns. By July of 2018, he's promising to approve a military sale at a record pace.

By the spring of 2019, he more fundamentally shifted. He told Sarah Arkin he wanted to try a different approach with Egypt, and he refused to sign a letter that harshly criticized Egypt, choosing instead to soften his public tone.

And a few more years of checks, gold, and other things of value later, he's working with Mai Abdelmaguid, someone that his staff thinks is an Egyptian intelligence officer, to set up a trip to Egypt outside of the supervision of the State

Department. And Menendez knows that when the State Department finds out about it, Abdelmaguid panics. This is supposed to be our trip, not the State Department's trip.

How does Menendez react when he learns that

Abdelmaguid is panicking? Does he say, well, I'm just an
independent diplomat doing what I think is best for the United

States, so there is no problem if the State Department knows
about the trip. No. He says "taken care of." How does he

take care of it? Well, a few days later, he's telling Sarah

Arkin not to go on the CODEL. Does his staff say, well, that's

just independent diplomat Robert Menendez making deals on his

own initiative to advance his viewpoint on behalf of the

country? No. You know what they say. "All of this Egypt

stuff is very weird, I've never seen anything like it."

It is. And they haven't. They didn't understand what was going on to make Menendez act so weird about Egypt. But you do. You know about the mortgage payment, the IS EG Halal checks for the sham job, the envelopes of cash from Hana's associates, Moussa and Gus Lita with their fingerprints on them, the Asahi gold bars from Hana.

And that's how you know that Menendez's acting like an agent. He was changing his behavior, changing his views, changing his approach to line up more with Egypt's.

Now, of course, he didn't stop all criticism of Egypt. That would have been way too suspicious after the years spent as one of Egypt's biggest critics. But he softened his tone and he start taking more actions that were in Egypt's interests.

And here's one other thing. You can consider whether he seeks feedback from the principal. Did he? Did Menendez seek feedback? You bet he did. What else can the love of my life do for you?

And look at this second line. Hana is telling Helmy

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our man is asking if there is any message we need or anything for IS EG. He is a U.S. senator. At the time he's the ranking member of the SFRC. But to Hana and Helmy, he's our man.

Just like how when Abbas Kamel, the head of Egyptian intelligence, writes Menendez a letter, he calls him Bob. He's a friend of Egypt. He's their man.

Any time you need anything, says Nadine to Helmy, you have my number and we will make everything happen. He's having Nadine ask for their feedback on how he can give them what they want. He's having Nadine tell the Egyptians that Menendez is their agent.

That brings me to an entirely different way that this element is proved. The second way. Even if Menendez didn't actually do any of these acts for Egypt, or didn't actually enter into an agency relationship with Egypt, this element is still satisfied if he agrees, consents, assumes, or purports to act as, or if he holds himself out to be an agent of a foreign principal. So all these offers that he is giving of his assistance, these are also evidence of his agreeing to act as or holding himself out as their agent. So one way or another, this element is proved.

The last element is that the defendant acted knowingly. This is the same element as in the other counts, and obviously, Menendez did not do any of this by accident, but it's actually even clearer.

25 But what yo

MR. MONTELEONI: First of all, this rule is in the Senate Ethics Manual, but also look at this:

These are letters that you saw on the last day of the government's case. Menendez is writing to the Justice

Department, asking them to investigate a former congressman under FARA, Foreign Agent Registrations Act. Look what he's writing here. He knows all about the law. He knows about political activities. He knows about political consultants.

Even puts up a press release on his website about this letter. And he's not done.

Two years later, he's writing to the Attorney General of the United States, following up, showing you how much he knows about how the law defines agency and how the law prohibits a U.S. person from acting as an agent of a foreign principal without registering, showing you this element is proven.

And venue for the foreign agent charge includes any act in furtherance of the agency relationship. So the meal at Mr. Chow to plan the meeting with General Shawky, Hana's WhatsApp messages from there, the gold sales in Manhattan, all of it. Menendez was elected to the U.S. Senate to represent the interests of the United States and its people. He cannot hold that position and at the same time act on behalf of a foreign government.

But what you've seen at this trial is that that is

exactly what he did. Menendez is guilty of being a public official acting as a foreign agent. He is guilty of Count Sixteen.

Let's go to Count Fifteen, conspiracy to have a public official act as a foreign agent. This is against Menendez and Hana.

The first element, agreement of two or more persons, is obvious. Menendez, Nadine and Hana, they all worked together on this one. This wasn't Menendez doing it in a vacuum. He didn't just randomly wake up one day and decide to act as a political consultant for Egyptian officials. Hana recruited him, encouraged him to meet with Egyptian officials. Nadine acted as a go-between, relaying messages between Menendez and the Egyptians, asking the Egyptians for feedback on what else Menendez could do to help them. Indeed, Menendez relied on Nadine and Hana to get his responses back to the government of Egypt. The whole plan wouldn't have worked if they weren't in on it. This element proven.

The second one is also clear. None of this is by accident. Menendez didn't send the embassy information to Nadine by accident, and when he got it from Nadine, Hana didn't send it to Ahmed Essam by accident.

Overt acts. Just like with the bribery conspiracy here, there is overt act after overt act after overt act -- sending the embassy information, writing a ghost-written

letter, meeting with Hana at Mr. Chow to schedule the Shawky meeting and dinner, having Nadine sell the gold bar he got from the scheme in Manhattan. This element is proven too.

Venue, again, includes everything from the substantive crime we just talked about for the first count, so you know it's satisfied here. Menendez and Hana are guilty of conspiracy for a public official to act as a foreign agent. They are guilty of Count Fifteen.

Now we're down to the obstruction counts, the last group.

First, Count Eighteen, obstruction of justice against
Menendez based on the endeavor to obstruct the Southern
District of New York's investigation in this very case.

The first element is that there was a proceeding pending before a federal court or grand jury. We didn't spend a lot of time on this at trial, but that's because it's quite clear from the documents. Look at these subpoenas. Grand jury subpoena. Grand jury, right there, Southern District of New York. Right there, in black and white, is proof that a proceeding was pending before a federal grand jury in this district in 2022.

Next is that Menendez knew of the proceeding.

Did he know? Of course he did. This is a subpoena to him, served on June 16, 2022, the day of the search of his house. And there was another to his wife Nadine served that

1 same day.

The last two elements are did the defendant act to obstruct or impede, or endeavor to obstruct or impede, the proceeding? And did the defendant have corrupt intent?

Here, I expect Judge Stein will instruct you that this endeavor doesn't have to be successful. All that's required is that the defendant took action that would have the natural and probable effect of obstructing the due administration of justice in that proceeding and that the defendant engaged in conduct that was directed at the court or grand jury and that he believed would have that natural and probable effect of interfering with the proceeding.

So did he? Did Menendez do that?

Of course he did. Look at these checks, which we showed you briefly. These were produced pursuant to the grand jury subpoena to Nadine. So these are clearly directed at the grand jury. They're his checks as well as hers, and look at what these checks show.

Menendez writes Nadine a check, dated December 11, 2022, memo to liquidate loan. And she writes a check the next day. She writes a check after getting that, the next day, in trust to Hana, full payment of Wael Hana loan. She even writes a letter, saying it was for a personal loan, also produced to the grand jury.

And Menendez sends his lawyers in to meet with

prosecutors in this district for the presentation, doubling down on those checks, saying it was a loan and he didn't know anything about it, also directed at the grand jury, because it is reinforcing these checks that were produced to the grand jury. But this is all phony. Those checks and that letter submitted to the grand jury pursuant to the subpoena were all to create a fake paper trail, claiming that the mortgage payment was a loan that had to be paid off.

Remember that handwritten rundown that Nadine sends
Daibes? Again, Nadine is deducting this mortgage payment,
that's the very amount that gets -- in the check that goes back
to Hana, that she, once the investigation is known to them, but
this amount she's deducting in 2019 from the amount she thinks
she's owed for her supposed salary. As you know, she's not
planning on paying a penny of her supposed salary back. So by
deducting this, subtracting this from the amount of the salary
she's demanding, she's obviously saying she's not planning on
paying this mortgage payment back either. So even though Hana
may have at one point wanted to get paid back, she was never
planning to, and Hana was fine with that. It wasn't a loan.

Remember that loan agreement? Remember how she refused to sign it? That agreement had a two-year term. That would have been due in 2021. There's no evidence of any repayment, any extension, any anything. It just wasn't a loan. Hana wanted to get paid back at first, but he gave up. It was

never a loan.

But how do we know that Menendez knew that?

Remember this presentation that he sends his lawyers to make to the U.S. Attorney's Office reinforcing what's on these checks. He didn't have them say I knew about this payment at the time and it was a loan. He had them say he didn't know about the mortgage payment at all until 2022. And you remember from the timeline we went through yesterday, not only did he know, he was insisting Nadine follow up with Daibes to get that payment made, that payment that he's having his lawyers here deny knowledge of. Back in 2019, he was following up on that. So him getting his lawyers to say this, to say now, once he's under investigation, that he had no knowledge of it, that's just like how he got his lawyers to say he didn't know about the sham halal company checks, even the one that Fred Daibes put into his hand.

So with those checks, checks to Nadine and then the checks that Nadine, in coordination, sends out to Hana,

Menendez is generating a fake paper trail to be submitted to the grand jury in response to the grand jury's subpoenas, which is what they were. That's a corrupt endeavor to obstruct justice, to trick the grand jury into believing the lie that the mortgage payment was just a loan.

It wasn't just that one time. Later in December, he dates another check to Nadine, this one for car payment. Now,

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on the same day, Nadine then dates a check to José Uribe, paying most of that money back. What does she write on this one? Personal loan. But you know, ladies and gentlemen, those car payments weren't a loan. They were never a loan. A loan was just the cover story that you heard that Uribe cooked up with Nadine after they got subpoenas.

There's another way you know that Menendez doesn't really think these are loans. He doesn't disclose them as loans on his financial disclosure forms. You know from Shannon Kopplin that he has to disclose the highest value of the loan each year. And you know that Menendez understood that if he found out about an item that should have been disclosed in a prior year, he needed to file an amended disclosure. thought that they were loans, he would have listed them, and he could have made a note saying that they were paid off and the year they were paid off. And if he really found out about the loans in 2022, he would have amended his past disclosures to note them. But he didn't do any of that, because these were never loans. They were bribe payments. Loans were just a cover story that Menendez and Nadine decided to use once they learned about the grand jury's investigation from getting served with subpoenas. That's the same cover story that Menendez had his lawyers double down on. Again, he doesn't say I knew of those car payments at the time and that's fine because they were a loan. He said he didn't know about the car

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payments at all. As we've talked about, of course he knew about them.

There's one other detail here. Look at what he has his lawyers say. His lawyers are claiming he didn't know about the payments for the car at the time, but his lawyers in the presentation say, OK, well, now he knows that Uribe made the monthly payments on the car. The lawyers don't say that now he knows Uribe handed over \$15,000 in cash for the down payments. Lawyers say that the down payment was made all by the father, when, really, you know that the father only chipped in about a third of the down payment. The lawyers clearly don't even know, even in September 2023, that Uribe made that down payment.

Why? Why did they get this wrong?

The monthly payments that the lawyers know about, those were electronic. Those show up in bank records. They're the kinds of things that Menendez knows are going to get found out once he gets served with subpoenas, so those are the ones that he tells his lawyers about. What he doesn't tell his lawyers about, you can tell from this slide, is the cash handoff in the parking lot. That one he thinks that nobody's going to find.

But you know better. You know Menendez knew about Uribe paying for the car from the beginning. You know when he wrote checks to fund Nadine's fake repayment of a fake loan, he

was trying to help her generate a paper trial, a paper trail that would get submitted to the grand jury -- there's a stipulation showing that -- to obstruct justice. These were produced in response to the subpoenas you've seen in Government Exhibit 1409 to obstruct justice.

The statements that he had his lawyers make in the presentation were reinforcing the false statements on checks that had already been produced to the grand jury, exhibits 3B1 and 3B1-C. 3B1 shows you the range, the control numbers on it are within the range of what was produced in response to the grand jury subpoenas. This was directed at the grand jury. More lies. More obstruction of justice. These elements are proven.

And for venue, it's obvious. These documents were produced to a Southern District of New York grand jury, and the presentation was made to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. Menendez is guilty of obstruction of justice.

Let's turn to Count Seventeen, conspiracy to commit obstruction of that same grand jury proceeding we've just been talking about.

Element one, two or more people agree. Menendez agreed with Nadine. You see that from the coordination in the checks. You see that from the cover story that Menendez is pushing be coordinated with the cover story that Nadine and

Uribe cooked up after being served with subpoenas. This element is proven.

Menendez acted knowingly not by accident. You

Menendez acted knowingly, not by accident. You know this type of coordination doesn't happen by accident. You know that they were overt acts, like Menendez and Nadine writing the checks, Nadine producing the checks to a grand jury in this district, and Menendez sending his lawyers to give a presentation to prosecutors in this district.

Venue is the same as for the substantive offense. Menendez is guilty of Count Seventeen.

One more to go -- the conspiracy to obstruct the New Jersey U.S. Attorney's Office prosecution. This count is against Menendez and Daibes.

Is there an agreement to commit obstruction of justice?

Yes, there was. You know from the discussion of the bribery offense in Counts Eleven and Twelve that that's exactly what Menendez and Daibes agreed to do. The District of New Jersey prosecution was a pending proceeding. Both Menendez and Daibes knew about it.

Did they endeavor to obstruct justice?

Yes. When Menendez attempted to use his power to recommend the U.S. Attorney who he thought he could influence over Daibes's case in exchange for bribes, that was a corrupt endeavor to obstruct justice. When Menendez tried to have

Sellinger get involved in the Daibes case, even after he was recused, that was also a corrupt endeavor to obstruct justice, to interfere in a federal criminal prosecution. When Daibes showered Menendez with cash and gold in exchange, that was part of the same corrupt endeavor. This element is proven.

Did both defendants knowingly join the conspiracy?

Yes, they did. You know this from the bribery

offenses and the bribery conspiracy. None of this was by

accident.

Is there an overt act?

Of course there was. Menendez's recommendations to nominate Suarez and Sellinger, Daibes's delivery of cash and gold, Menendez's attempts to get Soliman to influence Sellinger once he is confirmed, these were all overt acts. This element is proven as well.

For venue, any act in furtherance of the conspiracy is enough, so just like with the bribery offense, the sales of gold in New York, Khorozian's call into New York to sell the gold, Daibes getting John Pilot to give Menendez and Nadine a free ride from JFK through Manhattan and the Bronx, all grounds for venue. Menendez and Daibes are guilty.

All of the defendants are guilty.

Before I sit down, I want to talk for a few minutes about the big picture. Don't lose sight of the forest for the trees. This is a big case, but it all boils down to a classic

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case of corruption on a massive scale.

This is about a politician who put his power up for sale and the people who were willing to buy it from him. A lot of what you've heard from the defense throughout this trial is a distraction away from that part of the case: Distractions like making their own summary charts, loaded up with rows that have nothing to do with the core facts.

Now, as I've said, it's our burden. Defendants don't have to present evidence of their own in a chart or any other way, but if they do, you should scrutinize it and ask yourself, even if they're reliable or in order, are any of those rows that they added, do any of those rows that they've added take away from the essential facts of the quid pro quo? Do any of those additions negate what you've seen from the hard evidence?

They do not. They're just distractions: Distractions like Nadine's ex-boyfriend and whether Menendez was monitoring Nadine's location with Find My Friends to protect her from him or some other reason. That motive has nothing to do with the allegations of the case. Whether Menendez had a good reason for monitoring her movements closely or a bad reason for monitoring her movements closely, he was still monitoring her movements closely. And there was no way that she could pull the wool over his eyes so that he didn't know what she was doing.

Distractions like whether Nadine had a rich family or

whether she ever got jewelry from them. The case isn't about her family jewelry. It's not about anything that Nadine got in the 1980s from her family. It's about what Menendez got in 2018 to 2022 from Hana and Daibes.

Distractions like whether Menendez ever withdrew cash, let alone whether other people of Cuban Heritage do. The case isn't about whether every dollar in Menendez's house is a bribe. It's about whether any of the cash in his house or the other valuables are bribes.

Distractions like ractopamine, which I think counsel for Menendez spent more time asking Under Secretary McKinney about than he did about the call that Menendez made to try to pressure McKinney in exchange for bribes. All of these distractions are just the defense trying to add something else for you to look at to get you to look away from the evidence of their conduct.

What you see when you look at the evidence of their conduct is someone who believes that the power he is entrusted with belongs to him, not to the public, and that he is entitled -- entitled -- to use it to get a payday for himself. You also see the entitlement of the people who think that, with their connections or with their deep pockets, they can buy that power. You see the entitlement of someone who is empowered by the public to approve or not approve hundreds of millions of dollars of lethal military equipment sales, who thinks that

power is his to put up for sale for promises that his girlfriend is going to get paid; the entitlement of someone who is entrusted by the public with sensitive information about Americans serving overseas, who thinks that information is his to send out to a foreign government, who thinks he can act for a foreign government at the same time that he is an elected representative of the people of the United States; the entitlement of someone using their power and a position in office to call up an under secretary in the U.S.D.A. to lean on them, to stand down from opposing a monopoly just because his girlfriend has been promised payment from it; a monopoly that was dropped in the lap of someone unqualified based on a single decision by the Egyptian government.

It's also the entitlement of someone who thinks that by using his connections and making all sorts of promises to all sorts of people he can get a monopoly like that, someone who thinks he can keep that monopoly just by promising to kick back some of the money to a powerful patron; the entitlement of someone who will abuse the trust placed in him as a senator to make up claims of discrimination to stop law enforcement from looking into the people who pay him. If you're just a member of the public, his website says he's not going to do anything about your case, but if you promise a Mercedes to his girlfriend, all you have to do is send Menendez a name. You don't have to show there's any discrimination. Just pay up and

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Summation - Mr. Monteleoni

tell him who, and he'll make up a claim of discrimination to get them off the hook;

The entitlement of someone who will put his power to recommend the chief federal law enforcement officer in the state up for sale just to protect his friend and keep the cash and gold flowing. Doesn't matter how good your credit determines are. If you're not going to be able to have control over the prosecution of the man who put cash and gold into Menendez's hands, he's going to yank your candidacy and blame it on the White House. And if you get appointed and then you get recused, then you're dead to him. He's going to shun your investiture and he's going to tell the other senator to do the same. And the entitlement of someone who thinks that he can buy his way -- buy his way -- out of a federal criminal prosecution just because he has deep pockets and a friend in a high place, who, while he's out on federal bail, is showering a powerful public official with over a quarter million dollars of cash and gold and is hearing all about that official's calls to the very people who are supervising his own prosecution.

But it's also the entitlement of someone who is entrusted by the public with unimaginable power but who tries to deflect the most basic responsibility for his actions onto the people who are close to him. Throughout this trial, you've heard that everyone is to blame but Menendez, blaming his staff for his financial disclosure forms but also trying to have it

both ways and say when he's googling for the price of a kilo of gold, it's to fill out those very same disclosure forms that he's now blaming his staff for, blaming his staff for what's on his own website, even though it's been there year after year.

Blaming his wife -- blaming his wife -- for the attempts that he makes to pressure other officials; blaming his wife for the promises that he makes about military aid; blaming his wife for what's in his search history on his phone -- only the bad searches, not the good ones. When he's searching for gold price to say fill out his financial disclosure forms, that's him. When he's searching for kilos of gold after Fred Daibes stops by with doughnuts, that must be his wife. Blaming his wife for what's in their bedroom closet. Blaming his wife or his daughter-in-law for what's in his basement, in a plastic bag inches -- inches -- away from the jackets with his name on them, trying desperately to pass the buck to the people close to him.

Ladies and gentlemen, the buck stops here. The thousands on thousands of bucks stop here. It's time to hold him responsible. It's time to hold them all responsible. It's time to return the only fair and just verdict, the only verdict supported by the evidence -- that Robert Menendez, Wael Hana and Fred Daibes are guilty.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Monteleoni.

Ladies and gentlemen, let's take our lunch break. One

hour. Be back at 2 o'clock, and we'll hear from counsel for one of the defendants.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. WEITZMAN: Your Honor, in many respects, that summation was highly improper, and there are three that I'd like to note in particular.

THE COURT: You may be seated in the courtroom.

MR. WEITZMAN: First, you may recall there was a reference to the Damian Murphy text message --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WEITZMAN: -- where Mr. Murphy says all of this Egypt stuff is very weird.

There was a representation made by the government, at the Court's request, when we were discussing the admissibility of that text message, and the representation was very clear that they will not use that text message to argue that Senator Menendez was a foreign agent. And that's exactly what they did. Pages 2683 through 2685 of the transcript, on page 2683, specifically, your Honor says: Wait a minute. Is the government going to argue that from this -- referring to the Damian Murphy weird text message -- that Menendez is an agent of Egypt?

Mr. Mark responds: No, that's not what it goes to.

There are certain points that this does go to.

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And then later, Mr. Richenthal tries to back away from that, on page 2680 through 26 -- I'm sorry, page 2684 through 2685, the Court says: I understand. You're obviously going to argue that, as I understand the pleadings, that Menendez was an agent of Egypt. We're talking about these words, referring to the Damian Murphy text.

Mr. Richenthal says: Yes, but part of these words is part of the story, and that story includes strange things in the planning of a trip to Egypt. We are obviously entitled to ask the jury to infer things were strange because it was an atypical relation. These exact words, no, we're not going to point to these words.

And that's what they did. That's the first thing.

The second thing, they made representations about statements that the lawyers made at the proffer that, as your Honor knows, Abbe Lowell is the lawyer. There's no evidence of the statements that were made. He was referring specifically to oral statements, not to the statements on the PowerPoint, because he says the statements they made are consistent.

So that's the second thing.

The third thing --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Say that again.

MR. WEITZMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm not quite sure I get that.

MR. WEITZMAN: When he says the statements the lawyers

made, I don't believe he was referring to the PowerPoint. It's certainly not the impression I got. The statements are the statements made in a proffer, not the PowerPoint presented. So he's making representations about statements made in a proffer, where there is no evidence and where we were precluded from questioning the witness about that.

THE COURT: Yes. I understand. I'll want to hear from Mr. Monteleoni on that. I thought the reference was to the statements in the PowerPoint, but I'll hear. OK.

MR. WEITZMAN: The third point was --

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. WEITZMAN: -- it came awfully close to speech and debate, your Honor. He was talking about his laundry list of entitlements, how these defendants are so entitled. And he said that essentially Senator Menendez has an entitlement and is empowered by the public to approve or not approve hundreds of millions of dollars of lethal military equipment sales.

First of all, the word "lethal" should have never been there. The suggestion that the senator somehow used any power for lethal purposes is beyond the pale in this case, your Honor, especially when, as they know, many of those rounds, if not all, were dummy ammunition rounds, not actually lethal.

Secondly -- and it's clearly an effort to prejudice the jury.

The second thing is he's not talking about a promise

in that sentence. He's talking about the empowerment to approve or disapprove, and he says hundreds of millions of dollars of military sales, of which there is no evidence that there were hundreds of millions of dollars in military sales at issue in this case. There was a \$99 million sale. That's all the government has suggested there was a promise of.

So I think those three, and there were a lot more -I'm not going to continue with the laundry list. Those three
are the most salient ones, and we're not sure exactly what
relief we're requesting at this point.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. That's exactly my question.

MR. WEITZMAN: Yes. We will consider that over lunch, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear a response.

MR. MONTELEONI: First of all, there's nothing in my summation about oral statements. I didn't say --

THE COURT: The one I'm concerned about is No. 1. I want you to respond to all three, but in No. 1, in light of the transcript that Mr. Weitzman is citing in which you say you're not going to refer to it -- I want you to address two and three -- but my concern at this point is one.

MR. MONTELEONI: Well, so, the way that I read what my colleagues said is that we're not saying from the words alone that he's an agent. I thought that that was the entire point of the Court's questioning but that the words were part of a

longer course of conduct.

THE COURT: That's not the way it sounded, at least from the excerpt that Mr. Weitzman gave. It sounded like your colleague had made a representation that they would not refer to all this Egypt stuff as weird in arguing that Menendez was an agent.

MR. MONTELEONI: Well, right, but Mr. Weitzman actually read it in a highly selective fashion, because he started reading it at line 24 of page 2684, right after Mr. Richenthal said: So I think we need to be precise about our argument here. What Mr. Mark was referring to is this text alone.

Right? That was -- and then went on and the rest of what you heard was said. But we clearly understood this that the text in combination with other factors was obviously --

THE COURT: I see. This text. In your interpretation, this text alone meant you couldn't use that by itself, but you could use it in conjunction with other evidence. Is that what you're saying?

MR. MONTELEONI: Yes, exactly.

THE COURT: Well, I will look at pages 2683 to 2685 over the break.

MR. WEITZMAN: The rest of that, which he's not read, is: These exact words, no, we're not going to point to these words.

What about two and three, sir?

THE COURT: OK. Everybody's made their point.

MR. MONTELEONI: I mean, so just about what the transcript says, I think that if there's any ambiguity about it here, I think you have to look at are these relevant for supporting that point? Would there be any reason why we shouldn't be able to argue this text in connection with everything else? We certainly --

THE COURT: I think you should but for those transcript words. I want to look at those transcript words.

MR. MONTELEONI: All right. We certainly understood it that we were --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. MONTELEONI: The statements about the lawyers and the PowerPoint, we didn't say anything about oral statements. There's no evidence in the record about oral statements. We're clearly talking about the statements that were on the pages, and if some juror was, like, well, I wonder if there could be oral statements, then they would look and they would see there's no evidence about it. I just don't understand what the issue is there.

THE COURT: Now, I don't think I have the capability of checking that out as to what was said, because we don't have the transcript, but I take it I could use Live Note to find that.

OK. Go ahead. Next.

MR. MONTELEONI: Certainly, as far as I'm concerned, I certainly didn't intentionally say anything about oral statements, and I don't think Mr. Weitzman is saying that he heard that I did.

Then finally, about the arms sales, first of all, the fact that some of this was lethal military equipment, this is all just in the mix. Mr. Fee questioned Mr. Paul extensively on the military conflicts, the situation in the Middle East, that it involved regional stability. There was plenty of testimony about the fact that this is a hot spot of the world, where military equipment gets used. So I think that saying the word "lethal" is in no way different from what the evidence in the case already is.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not concerned about lethal at this point. He says that trenches on speech or debate.

MR. MONTELEONI: Well, yes, your Honor. This is exactly what we, this is exactly the line that the Court indicated. We talked about his powers. Right? We didn't talk about any of his acts, just his powers. And the Court permitted testimony from Joshua Paul about what his powers were with respect to these in particular. The Court permitted testimony from Sarah Arkin that was about what his powers were in the context of Senate resolutions, which again, is not what's at issue here, but in both cases the principle's the

same, that the powers are not speech or debate. It's acts, which we obviously were very careful to steer clear of.

THE COURT: I think that's right. I'm not concerned with three. I'll look at the Live Note on two. My sense, as I said before, is that the reference was to the presentation, the written presentation as opposed to oral. And I'll look at the transcript, 2683 to 2685, and I'll hear from Mr. Weitzman at 2 o'clock.

MR. MONTELEONI: And may I just add one other thing?

You know, I think that Mr. Mearns -- if you recall,

there was a number of sidebars in the cross-examination of

Mr. Mearns.

THE COURT: I do remember.

MR. MONTELEONI: And defense counsel was permitted to ask some questions about oral statements, and I think he chose to ask only a few of them, and then on redirect examination, my colleague asked a few more.

So ultimately, Mr. Mearns did testify that there were oral statements made and that they weren't inconsistent with the written statements. So even if there was something that could, in a stray way, lead a juror to think that there was anything oral, which I don't think there is, it's still going to be consistent with the evidence.

THE COURT: You believe Mearns testified that the oral statements were not inconsistent, although he didn't say what

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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(In open court; jury not present)

THE COURT: Mr. Weitzman, you said you wanted to talk with your colleague over lunch. Let me tell you what I think at this point. I did read the transcript pages that you were referring me to. I think it's unfortunate in a way. understand also that Mr. Richenthal was making a slightly different statement or he was saying not those words alone. What Mr. Mark was referring to is this text alone.

It would have been better had they not used that phrase the way they did. But I'm not going to call it out at this point. I don't think that would be appropriate.

In terms of the number 3, speech or debate, it just does not entrench on speech and debate. I have not read the LiveNote on the statement the lawyers made. Again, my recollection is it was a reference to the presentation. I will look at it.

I do appreciate the fact that you did not interrupt the summation. I don't think any of this really rises to the level that I should be intervening with the jury. That's my conclusion.

MR. WEITZMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Of course. Bring this jury in.

Mr. Fee, what's your estimate, sir?

MR. FEE: 1 Three-ish hours I'll try to get done. 2 THE COURT: I accept that. 3 MR. FEE: Thank you. 4 THE COURT: As a matter of fact, that brings it up to 5 about when we close, 5 o'clock. MR. FEE: We'll see. 6 7 THE COURT: If you are going to go over a little, If you're going to go over a lot, let me know. Look at 8 fine. 9 me or something and I'll close it at 5 or simply you can do 10 what Mr. Monteleoni did, it is an appropriate time to break. 11 Ideally you'll finish by 5, but take it as it comes. 12 MR. FEE: Okay. Thank you. 13 (Jury present) 14 THE COURT: You may be seated in the courtroom. 15 Ladies and gentlemen, we're now going to hear the summation on 16 behalf of Mr. Menendez by Mr. Fee. 17 Mr. Fee. 18 MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor. Hi, everybody. 19 To state the obvious, this is an important moment for 20 my client, Senator Menendez. But it is an important moment for 21 each and every one of you as well, because you have the 22 opportunity to acquit him of every charge in this case. 23 And when I'm done, I'm going to ask you to find what 24 we think the evidence supports, that the government has not

proven a single count beyond the very high burden they have,

proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

And what makes this system that you now have spent quite some time existing in so special, is that everyone -- the powerful, the powerless -- have one thing standing between them and a lifetime of shame, a conviction. A jury. A jury that upholds its oath and looks at the evidence. Doesn't look at lawyer arguments, other than for what they are, arguments. It looks at the evidence and the absence of evidence.

So that's what we're going to talk about today. And the point of what I'm doing is an argument. It's that the only honest verdict, I submit here, is to acquit him on each count because they have not met that high burden.

You heard many hours of summation from the prosecutor.

And I think you heard every version of misdirection about this case. You heard a story. They have a story.

The question I want to focus on, and I will spend a lot of time focusing on, is that story, those inferences — that's what they call them — is it based on credible evidence. Evidence you can trust. Evidence that is proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

So, before we spend more hours together, I do want to stop and say thank you, because it's weird to be here for so many weeks, we see you more than our families, we can't say hi in the courtroom. But we appreciate what you're doing. I am not sure I've ever seen a jury that's so cheerful, so

attentive, and so engaged. So we appreciate that.

But this is your show. You heard lawyers talking, you heard witnesses, you heard evidence. The rest is up to you. You are the important part now, and you have to cut through all these many weeks of lawyer stuff, and evidence, and pointing out the gaps in the evidence, and figure out one question: Have they met their burden.

Now, you know, because you've heard it many times, that Senator Menendez doesn't have to prove anything here. The burden stays with these prosecutors. But, we are human beings, and let's be realistic. A one-sided story sounds compelling. It does. So our goal throughout this trial was to try to point out to you where are you getting half truths. Where are you seeing the absence of evidence get filled in by a story that is not supported by proof.

And I'm going to cover three big topics. The first I want to talk about how the prosecutors have not come close to meeting their burden to show you that any of the gold or cash was given to Senator Menendez as a bribe. And that's the important part.

The government, the prosecutors, feature the cash, they feature the gold. We're going to talk about that. But it's obvious why. It's provocative. It's atypical. I'm sure it's more gold and cash than you probably have in your house. That's why that's their focus.

Summation - Mr. Fee

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Have they shown you evidence, a human being, a text message, an e-mail, something you can rely upon, a reasonable, credible inference, that shows you something was given to the senator in exchange for taking an official act. That's what they need to prove.

Second big topic I'm going to talk about is how the things Senator Menendez did, the acts that you've actually heard evidence about in this case, that those were 100 percent appropriate.

And now, I think you caught the prosecutors saying a bunch of times it doesn't matter if Senator Menendez actually achieved the things we say, the prosecutors say, were his big, bad objectives. They're making a legal argument that they don't have to prove success to show a bribe.

But it definitely matters. If, for example, Senator Menendez made a two-minute phone call and then did nothing, ever again, it is relevant to considering was he actually doing this because he had some corrupt intent to achieve the objective of a bribe scheme? Or did he make a phone call because he had a constituent say, hey, I have a problem. So it does matter.

And that's the second point I'm going to cover.

Because the simple truth is exactly what we said in our opening statement. His actions were lawful, normal, and good for his constituents, and this country.

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By the way, I'm going to call him Bob because there are too many syllables to say Senator Menendez a thousand times, so you're going to hear that.

Then I'm going to finish my time about talking about three points that I submit to you cannot reasonably be disputed that show he should be acquitted across the board. Okay.

Before I do that, though, I want to take some time to discuss two things that happened during the very first week of the trial. And I bet you, there will be another prosecutor summation by the way, I bet you these will be called distractions. They are not.

These two things are critical, I really mean this, critical to how you think about this case. Because this entire case, the prosecutor's entire case, you heard it. You heard a lot of things in that summation that I'm sure you never heard a witness talk about. A lot of ideas and theories that I bet you didn't even think of during the last seven weeks.

Now, the word the prosecutors want to use for that is inference, right. That means moving from one truthful fact to another truthful fact. One truth to another. You can do that. That is evidence. But it's got to be a truthful fact, and you have to have reasonable inferences from evidence.

So, the reason I want to talk about these two events is this entire case, it's their burden, that's the one question here, the entire case is are they asking you to draw inferences

that are credible, and based on evidence. That's the question.

So let's talk about two things. The blazer in Nadine's closet, and the number of embassy employees.

And I do think these two things in many ways answer a lot of what you heard. Really, the most important things you heard from the prosecutor. Because, what it shows, what these two events reveal to you, I would submit, is that you have heard a story from the prosecutors that ignores and asks you to ignore evidence that does not support the story, the inferences they need you to adopt.

Another way to say that is these two events reveal that the story you must adopt to convict Senator Menendez is false.

So, let's look at that closet. So, this is Nadine's closet. You've seen a lot of it. All women's clothing. A locked bedroom, a locked closet, a locked safe within the closet. And you heard some testimony eventually about like where Bob's stuff was.

Bob's life in that house was not in this closet. He had his suits in one of the kid's old bedrooms, and he had his ties in another of the kid's old bedrooms.

But I think to the point about asking you to ignore things that don't fit their theory, you see this little chart, behind it, that's the FBI's chart. The rooms where Bob had his suits and his ties don't even exist on that chart. The FBI

didn't sketch them.

But Nadine's sister Katia actually showed you those rooms because she had seen the stuff there. So those are his ties, those are his suits.

And then you also heard about in this house the office. And you see golf balls, sports stuff, and those two duffle bags with his cash. And remember Katia told you that she had never seen Nadine go in that office when he wasn't there. Those are his areas.

Let's go back to that bedroom, to Nadine's closet.

Can we go back that one slide to the closet.

Listen. I don't actually think it would prove a bribery scheme if Bob had some of his clothes in that closet. I just don't. You need more, right. You need more to prove the man sold his office in exchange for whatever the prosecutors pointing out. But he didn't. He just didn't have anything in there. And that's bad for the prosecutor's story. It's bad.

Now, again, because this is based on inferences, and there is stuff in that closet that they want you to infer Bob took, had, knew about, whatever. That's why the prosecutor kept saying Fred Daibes gave Bob this envelope, that envelope, this envelope. That's an inference. Okay. You haven't seen any proof beyond those prints, which we'll talk about, that Fred handed an envelope to Bob.

Summation - Mr. Fee

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You've seen some proof of those prints that maybe they touched it, but that's an inference, and they need that.

And there is a big difference between a reasonable inference and what they are asking you to do, these prosecutors. There are other names for what I submit you are being asked to do here. Names like assumption, speculation, fantasy, conjecture. They can call it inference. It's not.

So, I think the blazer is the first and most revealing example in this case of what I'm trying to convey to you. And I would point out that you did not hear the word blazer, I don't think you heard the word Agent Kougemitros in that six-hour summation. You heard it a lot on the first day of trial. Right. That was the star witness. That was the search witness.

I want to show you what he testified about. You didn't hear it today. Just to pause on that. The inferences that they want to you draw are shifting. They're workshopping the story during the trial, I would submit, and I'm going to show you they're workshopping their story during the summation. And my point to you with these examples is do you find it credible, can you trust what they're asking you to conclude.

So, here's what Agent Kougemitros said during part of his direct testimony. First witness, first thing you hear about is gold and cash. You don't know anything about Daibes, you don't know anything about Hana, you don't know anything

about Qatar, you don't know anything about Egypt. They wanted you to listen about gold and cash in the man's house and stop. That was the goal. And it sounded pretty good.

Summation - Mr. Fee

What happened to the men's jacket that was found -excuse me, to the blue jacket that was found in the closet? So
that was the prosecutor's words actually saying that. And then
you hear. Kougemitros says it was removed from room Charlie.
Charlie is what he calls the closet. Okay.

You know, point for the government. Senator's blazer in that closet with all the gold, all the cash, they got that one. That's easy. They would not have messed that up.

Let's see what he said on cross at first. He doubled down. Six times he said that jacket was in the closet. He says, yeah, it was hanging on the door. The second answer it gets worse. I made it worse. It was in Charlie and the door was closed.

And then the judge asked him: Was it on the inside of the door? Yes, your Honor.

Again, good stuff. Just, you know, a brick in the foundation of the inferences they want you to draw.

Here's the problem. This was 100 percent false. Like 100 percent false. The truth was the opposite of what he said under oath on the witness stand like eight times during direct testimony.

So what happened? And we showed him stills from an

That's his accurate testimony.

Summation - Mr. Fee

FBI video of the search. You might remember what he said he did. At the end of day one, he sees that video, he goes home, he looks again. He calls them exit photographs, so those are actually images from an FBI video, that's what he is referring to. He says he talks to his supervisor, and then he changes his testimony to the blazer was on the door of room Bravo. So that means the bedroom, not in the closet. In the bedroom.

Now here's the deal. I'm not saying that where this blazer was should determine the outcome of this federal criminal trial. I'm really not. Like, I think it is a good point for the defense that his stuff is not in that closet, but let's not go crazy. It's a blazer, okay.

What is important is what this reveals about the inferences you are being asked to draw. Because the question that the blazer should give rise to in your mind is it a credible story you are being told. I would submit, this is a case with a lot of inferences. A lot of things that you don't have a human being has told you. You don't even have a text message or a photo or an e-mail. You are being asked to imagine in the gaps of evidence the criminal stuff. And we're going to talk more about that, but that's why I'm focusing on this. Because it is not reliable. It was not reliable.

So I think there's two important questions. And first, just as context, I just want to be clear, this was a

video made by the FBI. Right. Like, they produced this to us.

The thing that caused him to tell the truth was a video that
his search team made.

Did he know that before he took the witness stand and said it seven times? It was an FBI video. We confronted him with it and he changed his testimony.

So, here's the question. Actually, we also showed the ties. You heard a lot about those ties on the first day.

Those are obviously, like, a teenage boy's ties. Not the senator's.

But let's get to the important question. What if we didn't have video? What would have happened? Just, like, imagine in your head, I tried to cross the guy. I said you're wrong, I don't think that blazer was in that closet. Nope, no, sir, it was. The judge asked him, the judge, definitely was in the closet.

If we don't have a video, do you think you wouldn't have heard about that blazer in the summation? If we didn't have a video, don't you think a part of the story, a part of your common sense would be asking you to say, folks, if your blazer is in the closet, you're going to see the gold.

So, again, my point is not the blazer is the thing.

The point is it's not a credible story. You saw it.

Kougemitros was the first witness. He's gone. It's like he didn't exist in this case. That's what I'm asking you to focus

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Because of this event, that has disappeared from the government's story.

And the second related question, how many other things are there in this case for which you do not have a recording? How many phone calls did this prosecutor spend minutes riffing about the contents? How many meetings did this prosecutor spend a whole bunch of time explaining to you what must have happened? If there is a video of Jose Uribe at Segovia or whatever that restaurant was, is that still in the summation?

This is the question. This is their burden. have decided to put on this evidence, and to leave the gaps in the evidence and to ask you to fill them in with what they are calling inferences. If you cannot trust the inference, if you cannot find evidence to support that inference, you have to acquit.

That's what this is about.

Now, the second one has stayed, the second event that I think proves the same point, the same core truth, that the story is not credible, has stayed in this case because they're stuck with it. It's the e-mail or text or whatever it was about the number of embassy employees in Cairo.

So, you remember this e-mail, I'm sure. In the world outside this courtroom, this is a commonplace event. Okay. This is like asking somebody in the government, hey, how does appropriations work. Or like, how many under secretaries for

agriculture are there in the State Department.

The number of embassy employees is public. You can Google it. It's been public in 2016, it has republished in 2021. You can find it in 2018 when this e-mail was sent. You can find it today. It is public. Period.

Here's the thing though. I think you saw something interesting happen during Bret Tate's testimony, which I'm going to show you. I don't think he or the prosecution realized this information was public. Because during his testimony this was a big deal. Like a big deal.

Remember what they asked him? Is it public? No. Why not? Bret Tate, Bret Tate agricultural attache for the U.S. Department of Agriculture told you we could be targets of terrorists.

Al Qaeda wants this information, folks. That's what Bret Tate told you on the witness stand under oath. If this information gets out, they, the terrorists, would know what the total number of targets were. That's what this man told you.

Listen, I hear you, that sounded serious at first.

Like maybe you had a moment where you're thinking why is this agriculture guy who, like, visits granaries in Chile talking about terrorism. Maybe you had a moment. But I'm sure you presumed they would back this up. You don't get this wrong.

You don't start talking about terrorism on day whatever, two or three, of a bribery trial, unless you are sure. Right?

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Bret Tate got it 100 percent wrong. Like 100 percent wrong. And I mean, not false in the way the prosecutor's saying things are false and just saying things are corrupt and whatever without really pointing you to the evidence. Right. He told you a story, they told a story. They definitely got a story. But he's not pointing you how he knows all that stuff. He's asking you to come on that journey with him, to trust him that the story he's telling you is reliable and based on evidence.

Bret Tate didn't have evidence, and we showed him the opposite of what he was saying public United States State

Department reports about the number of personnel in Egypt.

Now, he got it wrong. You can find that information easy.

I don't think it's really should be that surprising that he got it wrong. I mean, ask yourself, are there probably human beings in the world that could have been called to this witness stand who know more about protecting sensitive information relating to U.S. embassies than an agricultural attache? Are there Marines? Maybe the embassador to Egypt? Is there someone out there who knows more than him? Of course he got it wrong.

It is pushing the evidence. It is pushing the margins of the story in a way that helps. That's every bit of this case. And you know what? When it turns out that they were pushing into an area that ended up not working, it disappears.

The blazer is gone from the case. And now they have a spin on this 280 employees e-mail. Right now it's like the information was a little older. No. It was public. It was public.

By the way, it makes sense that it is public. Bret Tate told you this. When U.S. diplomats go to Egypt, to work at the embassy in Cairo, they don't come in on a boat in the dark of night. They go through the airport and they present their diplomatic passport to the government of Egypt. Egypt knows the diplomats who work at that embassy. The Egyptian intelligence service, who was described by Sarah Arkin as omnipresent in Egypt, they know the Egyptians who work at the embassies.

That's why this is public. It's obvious. Bret Tate told you on cross why it's obvious. He should have realized it, but he was asked to fill in a fact -- it should be in air quotes -- fact that the prosecutors want in their story. It doesn't work.

And again, two things. One, I think this exposes that one of the alleged objects of the Egypt scheme, as they call it, should be disregarded. This is just totally routine stuff and we'll talk about it. But you got to remember, Bob Menendez took this public information and sent it to Nadine. Not to the Egyptians, not to Will Hana. He sent it to Nadine. She sent it on to other people. So that's one.

But secondly, when you take this and you take the

blazer, together, I'll say it again, you need to deeply question the credibility and the accuracy of what you are being asked to conclude by these prosecutors.

Imagine how important this decision will be for Senator Menendez. Right. There is a high burden here. High burden. Highest burden in our legal system, proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Imagine facing down this sort of situation, and imagine this is what you have to sit and see being presented as the proof. Okay.

You don't have to find him innocent. You have to question whether they have met their burden. And you are presented with like this shifting uncertain, like, surprising twists and turns. And what do they want you to know? What do they want you to conclude? When does silence mean criminality? Oh, they didn't call each other. That's because they knew. They knew about the bribery scheme, so they don't need to talk. When does silence mean they had nothing to say? No response.

It's all shifting. Imagine facing down this sort of proof in this sort of high-stakes situation. How would you feel about that?

It happened, by the way, yesterday, still, this blazer, the Bret Tate thing. It kept happening. They keep ignoring the evidence that is bad for their story. This is not a distraction. This is not marginal. This shows you what

you're dealing with.

Let's put up what you heard yesterday. So this is the transcript of the words the prosecutor told you. First, he's talking about that list of gold from Nadine's family. List of gold and diamonds and jewelry. And he says the gold bars added up to 3 kilos. It didn't say they're actually 1 kilogram bars. I mean, it says 3 kilos of gold bars. It is an argument. I don't think it's good, because this list has lots of other gold in other places and then it calls these kilos of gold bars, but whatever.

The thing I want to focus you on, the blue blazer example, one of them you heard yesterday, even Nadine's sister Katia, you were told Katia didn't remember if she ever saw Nadine with any kilo of gold bars.

You know, he said it knowing that these court reporters are writing down every word during the trial. He still went for it. He still said it. Folks, Katia never said it. Never said it.

She said it. Hey, have you ever seen a 1-kilo bar at 41 Jane Drive? I have. When did you see it? Years and years ago.

Another one, yesterday. These are like little marginal pieces of their story, and they're going to come back and tell you the richness of the detail. The texture of the evidence is overwhelming. I promise you you'll hear this is

overwhelming.

about the credibility of the story. This kind of stuff.

Summation. It's a bribe. It's a bribe. Right. You remember that? The lady who gave me the scarf. How do you know that this is part of a criminal conspiracy, the prosecutor told you. Because she didn't say her name. Nadine didn't say her name. Criminal conspiracy. Man, that's easy.

Well, look what happened. The first time Nadine said the lady who gave me the scarf is October 2020. I don't know when this woman came in as an official diplomat of the Egypt embassy, which is, by the way, what she was. They want to call her an intelligence agent. There is no proof that Bob was ever told she is an intelligence agent. There is proof that she was an official diplomat of the U.S. embassy in Cairo. I don't know when she got there.

The first thing Nadine says is the lady who gave me the scarf. But then as time goes on, they use the name Mai.

Now listen, if I was doing what the prosecutors are doing, I would tell you she called her Mai. There must not be a criminal conspiracy. But that's, like, that's not how it works. This is too important.

These little games, these little misdirections, these lawyerly arguments, where you take a line, that's what this is, this is one line out of the thousands of lines of summary

charts. My God, the summary charts. This is one line and he spent minutes telling you, telling you this is proof of a criminal conspiracy. It's not true. Like the factual premise is not true. She used her name. Whatever. Who cares if she used her name.

The bigger point is the inference. Criminal conspiracy is a serious thing. That's the whole point. They need to prove that. They can't just say it. And they cannot say it when they are lacking in credibility.

I'm going to talk about the evidence you see, you have seen and you have not seen. I am not going to spend my time dealing with this cherrypicked nonsense.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You can use inferences. These are not inferences. Okay. These are guesses, these are angles, these are arguments, and they change. They change. It hasn't been that long of a trial. Your theory on day one is not your theory today? How can I know you're sure of your story?

It should be upsetting if you were in this position and you want to say I didn't do this, I'm not guilty of the things they have proven. But hey, you know, you can jump around a summary chart, you can say look at this, look at that, look at this, look at this.

How many minutes do you think that prosecutor spent talking about a human being's testimony? Six-ish hours of

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talking to you, telling you the story. How many minutes of human being testimony did he spend time addressing? 10 to 20, 30? Because you know what you can't do with a human being? Let's get at it with the witness testimony. I'm going to talk a lot about it. But you can't just say, man, Grewal said he didn't mention the case name. That didn't happen. Folks, that's proof of a conspiracy. The fact that he didn't say the -- like, it's harder to fudge a human being. You can fudge, they are fudging, they are misleading you about all this other stuff.

And I want to be clear, I'm not saying that there is, like, texts and e-mails that the defense is unable to explain. and I know we don't have the burden, but hey, human beings hear two sides of the story. We can explain all this stuff. It's not that hard because there is no text, there is no e-mail, there is no recording, there is no voicemail, there is no photo, that ever shows Senator Menendez taking a bribe in exchange for doing something. There is none. There are riffs on summary charts and some other stuff.

This is the prism I want you to take when you think about that summation, when you hear the next prosecutor get up and try on some new theories. Who know what will come. I want you to think about the blazer. I want you to think about Bret Tate. I want you to think about the prosecutors saying yesterday Katia never said she saw a 1-kilo gold bar.

Because your job is not to pick a story. Your job is not to say do I like that prosecutor, do I like that defense lawyer. Your job is to look at the evidence. This isn't evidence. What I'm doing isn't evidence. What he did is not evidence.

Okay. Let's talk about the government's number 1, by a mile, topic. Cash and gold. If you listen to the prosecutors, you may think there is cash and gold in like every room of 41 Jane. Just like Scrooge McDuck swimming in gold coins in every room in that house.

But it was found in three places, okay. So first was the closet. We'll talk more about it. I'm sure you're sick of hearing about it. That was Nadine's closet. I don't know if Senator Menendez opened the door to see her get dressed. I don't want to know. The point is that is her gold and her cash.

We put on the witness, the only witness who had ever seen that closet used by a human being, Katia. That was her sister. That was not a hard line of questioning. It was like, no, that's her closet, man. She had a key. She held the key. We'll talk more about what it means. Because that's what's going on in the summation. That's the story. They're jumping to the end of what it means. Right. Every dollar, every piece of gold. It's Bob's. It's Bob's. How do you know? Well, you just know. He's entitled. All right. Whatever. He's

entitled. You know. That's the end of the story. We got to get there. You got to do the work. Okay.

So that's the first location. The second is Bob's office. We've already seen this. That's his stuff. And that's where he had the cash in duffle bags. And that's where he put the money he was withdrawing from ATMs from his savings. We'll talk more about that, and we'll talk about how Bob's cash in those duffles doesn't look like the other cash.

So, Nadine, closet, oh and the safe deposit box.

That's Nadine. There is no evidence Bob has ever been there.

No evidence he's ever walked in that safe deposit box. That's Nadine's. I don't think there is any reasonable dispute.

Office, that's Bob's.

But there is a third area where cash was found. Gold is only found in her closet, by the way. That's why the blazer mattered. That's why it was so important. And I think the argument is now, I think I just said it, they lost the blazer. So now it's he watches his wife get changed in the morning. That puts him in the closet. That's the new theory.

But the third place where cash was found is the storage room or the basement. Now, whose cash is in that storage room? Point one. The prosecutors don't know whose cash that is. They don't. They don't. I mean, there is a lot of stuff in that basement. It's not organized well. No judgment. Whose is. It is not organized well.

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But, like, within 5 feet of each other you got a Forever 21 bag with some cash in it, wrapped totally differently than everything else. Then you got like Bob's jacket with the envelope stuffed in the pocket. There's some in that basement that's in those envelopes with 10,000 written on it. And the tape on it. You heard a lot about that. There is some in the boots. There is even some with a different type of notes on it. We'll show you all this. And then there is that Forever 21 bag.

By the way, we'll talk more about that. Nobody but that prosecutor said that was the daughter's-in-law. not his daughter's-in-law. That's not Sabine's. Nadine's I would submit. But the point is, the prosecutors want you, really need you to accept all-or-nothing conclusions about the stuff in that basement. Right. It's all Bob's. heard that. Every dollar in that basement is Bob's.

They didn't prove that. They did not prove that. your heart of hearts, you know that they don't know that every dollar in that basement can be traced to Bob. They like to point out that they found, like, some of the bills were circulated later in time. That doesn't mean it's Bob's.

They like to point out there's fingerprints on some of those envelopes. You heard about what those fingerprints do and do not show. That doesn't say it was Bob's money. But the prosecutor, the prosecutors cannot have confidence about whose

money that is, because the evidence does not supply confidence about that conclusion. And we'll talk more about that.

So, I do want to show you more about that cash and a little bit about that gold. And you know, we started out with the Agent Kougemitros, poor disappeared Agent Kougemitros, where he's walking the money before you. You got handed the money and you got handed the bars, and the bars were like super heavy and it was a lot of money.

That was the point. That was impressive to you. That was the core of the government's case. That's why the only piece of evidence you were physically delivered was the cash and the gold. I don't know why. But you felt cash before. You felt gold before. It was a form of argument, okay.

Maybe that's true. I don't know if you held gold before.

But the point being that was a form of argument to overwhelm you with something that seems atypical. Right.

Like, this is the point. This is the point. Who has gold in their house? I don't have gold in my house. Who has that much cash in their house? Don't answer that question.

The point being I would not blame you for having the immediate reaction that something fishy must have been going on. You might still feel the tug of that today. This must mean something. What does it mean? These guys are saying the word "bribe" a lot. And they threw out a ton of evidence about

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something. Maybe that's the story.

That's the point. That is the whole point of this case. But it is not how our system works. Right. The reason you have been here so long is because we don't take that knee-jerk immediate reaction and jump to a conclusion. You hear the evidence, you hear the witnesses -- if there are witnesses -- who can tell you facts about this cash and this gold, and then you reach conclusion. That's why we have this trial.

So, Bob's cash in 41 Jane. The story of his cash, as you heard, starts in Cuba. Bob's beloved older sister talked about her baby brother, and she told you something that is key to understanding this case. And this man Bob's family fled Cuba with nothing more than the cash they had stored in the grandfather's clock. And when the bad guys came in Cuba and little Caridad Gonzalez was sitting in front of that clock, the money there was the only thing that separated the Menendezes from whatever was going to happen in Cuba and the life they have lived here. Just that cash.

Now listen, that has an impact. The prosecutor told you that was irrelevant. That's not irrelevant. That explains why Bob was doing what he was doing. Because everyone in his family was basically hoarding cash. It was like a habit. They went, he went every other week, two or three times a month, and withdrew roughly the same amount of money

for decades. Decades.

This is not a story that Bob came up with when this case was charged. Okay. He's not just saying that he did that, that he withdrew cash. We showed you the records. We showed you the bank records. And yes, the bank records don't exist in the past because he had been doing it for so long that his old bank actually destroyed the records after a certain year. That's in evidence. He has been doing this for a very long time.

And we learned something similar about Nadine. Katia, her sister, told you her family had to suddenly flee from Lebanon due to a civil war, and Nadine was about 10 years old, and the same basic questions and concerns impacted that family. Where are we living? Are we safe? Where do we keep our assets? Do we have any assets? And that impacted her and her entire family as well.

This is Katia talking about some of the stuff they found in that home. Just some of it being passed down.

So, this is why it's relevant. The story the prosecutors tell you is that it is so weird, it is so inherently suspicious, that if Bob saw cash in 41 Jane that was not his, if he saw cash that he himself did not withdraw from his savings, he must have known it was a bribe. If he saw gold, if he sold gold bars in that closet, Bob must have known it was a bribe.

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That's actually what this is about. It is the knowledge element and it is also the intent element. That's what they're arguing. It is so inherently unusual and suspicious, that Bob must have known there were bribes being paid.

That is false. That is false. That is why the defense had to draw out of witnesses that it was commonplace in these communities, among these circles of people, to have gold, to have jewelry, to have a lot of cash in your house.

And folks, you heard it from literally every witness who knew Nadine or was in this community. People whose names you may not even remember that gold, gifting gold, buying gold, trading gold, selling gold, Mierna Hanna, the young lady who testified very briefly and worked for Wael Hana, told you that when somebody gets married, they still to this day give the weight of gold of the bride as a gift. It is not atypical in these communities to have gold in the home.

In fact, you know it wasn't unusual for Nadine. proved it to you. On the day Nadine was born, she had who knows how many hundreds of thousands of dollars of gold and diamonds and other beautiful things gifted to her by her family. That's what she was relying on every day.

So the prosecutors are telling you a very simple and very misleading story. They want you to conclude that every dollar, every piece of gold, every item of value that you have

heard a reference to in this case must have been a bribe.

It doesn't matter if it is in Bob's office, Nadine's closet, a Forever 21 bag, a jacket, a boot, it doesn't matter. It's all a bribe.

And again, knowing what we know now about the credibility of some of these inferences, does it strike you as genuine that they have established beyond a reasonable doubt that every single thing in that house was a bribe?

Just go down to the basics. Okay. The cash in that house, whether it's in an envelope, whether it's in a bag, whether it's in a duffle bag, have the prosecutors proved to you, actually proven to you, not told you a story during summation. Have they proven to you to whom it was given? Do you know?

You know there are some fingerprints. That does not prove to whom it was given. All those TD Bank envelopes, the prosecutor kept calling Daibes' cash, Daibes' cash, Daibes' cash. TD Bank is a bank. Have you seen any TD Bank withdrawals from Fred Daibes' account?

The Forever 21 bag, it was wrapped up -- the prosecutor didn't show it to you. It was wrapped up in these little bands that said Chase Bank. Do you think there is someone at Chase Bank who might be able to tell you something about that money? Have they proven to you the most basic facts? To whom was that money given? When was it, when was it

given?

Again, you heard some trickery in that summation.

They pulled out a dollar, or a bill, and they say ah-ha, this was released after a certain date. Therefore, you know all the money in that envelope must have come out of that date.

No, you don't. You don't know anything about that money. They don't know anything about that money. They only know what they need you to conclude about that money.

You can feel it is unusual, weird, atypical, culturally distinct, whatever, to have that amount of cash and gold in your home. You should not and cannot, I would submit, uphold your oath of concluding that they have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that that stuff is a bribe.

41 Jane, what else did we learn about it. Bob didn't live there for much of the time period at issue in this case. Right. Nadine owned 41 Jane. She's lived there for like 30 years. She raised her kids there with her first husband. She got it in the divorce. The DNA in that house is Nadine's. She's deciding what goes where.

And you heard witness after witness tell you that even after Bob started to sleep over at 41 Jane, he spent much of the week in Washington, D.C., because that's where his job is.

And so, when we go back to that closet, what the FBI found in that room is really the core of their case. It's how they started this case, and they wanted to end the case there.

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And again, only Katia has seen that in action, and I think she told you what you already know. That it was Nadine's, she had a key that she kept on her at all times, and she had been keeping it locked for decades.

Katia told you that story about some long-ago nanny that stole from Nadine, when Nadine's now-grown children were little. So this is a long time ago.

(Continued on next page)

MR. FEE: This is long before Bob. This is long before this alleged scheme started. Nadine was locking that closet up, because that's how she handled her stuff in there. And that's what Katia told you. It is her stuff.

Now, again, the reason this closet matters is because that's where the gold is, and the key fact is there is no evidence tying Bob to any of the gold in Nadine's closet.

There is one fingerprint on one of those bars, on the bag that one of those bars was wrapped in. It's Agent Kougemitros's.

It's no one else's. So the prints don't put him with the gold.

They don't put anyone with the gold.

But you also have heard the argument now that, well, he must have seen the gold, therefore, he is guilty. I don't think that makes sense. That's not an inference you can reasonably draw, but let's just talk a little more about how commonplace it was to see gold with Nadine or Daibes or others in those circles.

Now, this is the list, on the next slide, that Katia told you about, where the family gold and other things of value -- gold coins, three kilos of gold bars, something called 177 pieces of gold sovereigns, this is the gold. And again, they want you to count all of the stuff at 41 Jane and every photo of gold -- on Nadine's phone, by the way -- the photos of gold as bribes as well. Truly, the photos are included in that tally, that dollar tally of gold. They are counting that as

bribes, proven beyond a reasonable doubt, photos, and we'll talk more in a moment about that.

Actually, we'll talk more about it right now.

So this is one of the photos of gold, and this matters to the prosecutors because these serial numbers, on this gold, was found on a list, an inventory that Daibes kept. OK?

Now, here's the thing. This gold has never been found by the FBI. It wasn't found at 41 Jane. It wasn't found in her safe deposit box. It exists in this image, and the FBI and the prosecutors have told you, accurately, this is a photo on Nadine's phone. And it was created at 2:04 p.m.

What was happening on this date at 2:04 p.m.?

Nadine is at Vasken Khorozian's gold shop. Let's go back, actually, just to make sure you see the text on the government slide. This is Nadine saying where she's going to be.

And if we could go to the next slide.

Now, Vasken did not recognize this gold. He did not recognize the thing underneath where this gold was photographed. Frankly, we don't have to prove anything about this gold, because it's an image; it's a photo. But I do want to tell you there is not proof beyond a reasonable doubt that Nadine ever possessed this gold.

Look at this photo. Two things:

One, Vasken was crystal clear that he never sold a

one-ounce gold bar for Nadine. Remember that? He said he sold four gold bars for her. She said it was family gold. He could have marked the serial numbers; he doesn't remember what they looked like. But he never, ever sold one-ounce gold bars. That's a one-ounce gold bar in this photo. So you can make arguments about these two other bars, but this photo is not the stuff in total that Nadine sold that day.

The second thing I will point out is the background for these images looks to me an awful lot like this safe on the left side of that photo in Vasken's shop. And again, the burden's on the government. I don't think they've proven that Nadine had this gold, because all they have is this image. I think the far more likely explanation is that when Nadine was there that day, Vasken showed her Fred's gold and she took a photo. She doesn't send this to anyone. She doesn't say hey, this is the gold I sold to Vasken today. She doesn't say anything about this gold. It's just a photo.

And I do want to make sure you understand what the evidence does say about Nadine and gold. And just get a picture of this. So the evidence has shown that Nadine had not had a steady job for decades. Katia told you she didn't work during her first marriage. She didn't have a career after the marriage, and she had obviously fallen on some lean times financially. And we're going to talk more about that.

For decades, Nadine has had to find a way to get by,

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long before she ever met Bob. How was she paying for kids' clothes? How was she paying for dinners? How was she living her life without a career? I would submit that this is a far more reasonable inference for what was going on.

These are the items Katia told you that were divided between Katia and Nadine at some point over the course of their lives. Katia also told you that most of the things -- some of these very valuable things that she saw on this list -- she did not see in the items recovered from 41 Jane.

Here's the point. Nadine was supporting herself by selling gold, by selling jewelry, by selling other things. I don't think she wanted to do that because these were family heirlooms, but I don't think she had any other option, especially in those years where she was dealing with that abusive ex-boyfriend, no job, and she hasn't even met Bob. That's what she's doing. She's selling gold. She's selling jewelry. She's selling coins. That's why there's cash in her house. That's why she is buying and selling this stuff.

The bottom line is, based on the proof you know as it relates to Bob, whether or not Bob ever saw gold at some point in Nadine's home, before disclosure, even before the marriage, if he ever saw it, there would have been absolutely nothing to him that was inherently suspicious about seeing Nadine with gold. Everyone who knew her told you the same thing.

Let's turn to when Bob disclosed publicly the gold

that he learned about from Nadine. This came in through
Shannon Kopplin, the ethics lawyer who testified in this case.
And I would submit, despite the arguments made by the
prosecutors, that Shannon Kopplin gave you evidence that
disproves the government's charges in a very powerful way. So
remember, this was what Ms. Kopplin told you, the woman from
the Senate Ethics Committee.

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First, she saw Bob on TV approach Senator Coons, the chair of the committee. And she was told that that's when Bob went up to Senator Coons and said: Hey, my wife has some family gold, what do I do. And then Shannon Kopplin testified that she had a conversation with Bob where he basically said, what do I do with this gold? To be clear, he didn't have a plan. He didn't suggest to her, hey, this can't be disclosed, or hey, we have to disclose this and here's the value. He asked her what to do, and he did it. He did exactly what Shannon Kopplin told him to do with his disclosure. And so he disclosed on these forms, following his marriage, gold bullion and the value you see there. And an accurate value. Even the prosecutors aren't disputing that this is an accurate valuation of that gold.

But here's the key point. Here is why Shannon

Kopplin's testimony is actually totally helpful in proving

Bob's innocence. Bob filed these forms on March 16 of 2022.

That's three months before the FBI searched 41 Jane. There is

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no evidence in this case -- none -- that at this point, when Bob tells the world my wife has gold, that he was under, that he thought he was under any sort of investigation. No evidence that someone told him, hey, the FBI might be looking at you, these might be bribes. Nothing. Bob decided to go to the ethics people and say, do I need to disclose? Yes, disclose.

And you even heard Shannon Kopplin say that there was, like, a media frenzy when he did this, because it is unusual. It is atypical. Not in Nadine's community, not for Fred Daibes, not for Vasken Khorozian. But for other folks, yes. And so just ask yourself -- we're in the world of inferences, and I'm asking you to use your common sense -- if Bob was part of a bribery scheme, if he was taking gold as bribes, if he knew Nadine was taking these gold bars as bribes, if he knew that the other gentlemen here, Daibes and Hana, were giving gold to Nadine and to him as bribes, why would he ever, ever disclose this? He didn't know anything about an investigation.

He just volunteers it to the world? While taking bribes? Is that what your common sense tells you someone taking bribes is likely to do, especially when they know the world is going to focus on this? Because it's a little weird?

Of course not. Of course not. Bob just put these questions to Shannon Kopplin. No tricks, no deception. Told her exactly what they were, even told her that he thought Nadine might sell them to pay her mortgage. And that's

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reflected in what Shannon Kopplin told you. It makes no sense what the government is suggesting about this disclosure. makes no sense. It proves the opposite of the alleged scheme.

Now, this is how the government addressed this problem, and it's a problem for their case. It is a problem that somebody accused of being in a bribery scheme decides to volunteer to the world that the alleged bribe is in my possession -- for no reason, for absolutely no reason. So the reaction of these prosecutors should not be surprising. They're shifting. They're picking a new theory, and I want to ask you if you either understand this theory, have seen evidence to support this theory or find this theory credible.

Yesterday, the prosecutor told you that Bob's disclosure of gold does not actually show his innocence because he secretly needed to find a way to launder the gold, because he had to sell it because Nadine needed to pay off her mortgage. So therefore, he asked Kopplin what to do, knowing she'd make him disclose it, and then he could sell the gold. Got it?

What's the evidence of that? What text, what email, what recording, what document suggests to you that that story's credible? I know the prosecutors want you to believe that everything Bob is doing is a lie, that everything he is doing is in furtherance of a bribery scheme. But that's not how you have to approach this evidence. That is the end of their

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story. That is the top of the mountain. They have not supplied to you any compelling evidence for the theory they offered you today. And this, I would submit, is more shifting, is more riffing to explain what has happened in the trial, because it's bad for them, what he did with Shannon Kopplin. It's bad that he said, Shannon, what do I do? Disclose, Bob. OK. Crime, that's the argument you heard yesterday. But that's not what Shannon, a human witness, Shannon Kopplin told you happened. That is not an inference you can draw from her testimony. This is what she told you — that he asked, what do I need to do, when do I need to do it? And she said, disclose, Bob. It is the opposite — this proof, the actual evidence, is the opposite of a scheme.

That word is used a lot, a "scheme," like a plan, something designed to achieve an object. This is not a scheme. This is Bob saying: My wife has a thing. I've learned about it. I need to disclose it.

You've also heard lots of arguments about what Bob didn't disclose. Those arguments were about things that they say Nadine had and, therefore, Bob must disclose. Folks, first of all -- first of all -- he is not charged with, like, form issues. He's charged with bribery. He cannot disclose something he doesn't know about. They're saying that the mortgage loan should have been disclosed years ago. There's no evidence -- no evidence -- that he knew about that loan from

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Hana to Nadine. There was actually a lot of actual evidence that Nadine kept every bit of her financial problems from Bob and that she did so after he had broken up with her because she didn't want to let that happen again. And we'll show you that.

And by the way, just the last point on this theory that Bob somehow had to disclose the gold in order to pay off her mortgage -- this is in evidence -- Bob had in his savings account, not in the cash that he was, like, hoarding in the duffel bags. In his savings account he had \$250,000, more than that. He could have paid off Nadine's mortgage if he knew she was on the verge of foreclosure ten times over.

What does your common sense tell you is more likely?

Let's use that frame. That Bob told the world about his gold bribes for no reason other than to help Nadine pay her mortgage? Is that what he would have done? Or would he have used some of the hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash in his savings account that he got from his Senate salary to pay off that mortgage? Even if he was taking bribes, this does not make sense. This is evidence of innocence -- innocence. And it is being twisted -- twisted -- to tell you a story that they hope sticks. That's the point.

The gold, the cash, hooks you. What is this? There must be a reason. I can tell you the reason, ladies and gentlemen. I could spend six hours telling you the reason because of things I made up in my mind. Kougemitros said

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something that doesn't help my story. I'm not going to mention that. Bret Tate said something that wasn't true -- ah, ah, ah. That's what you're hearing. Imagine facing that. So, how did they get the gold to Bob? How? How? How? Can we take another break before I get to that one? THE COURT: All right. I think it's a logical time, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you, Mr. Fee. Let's take ten minutes. (Jury not present) THE COURT: All right. Ten minutes. Thank you. MR. MONTELEONI: Your Honor, I have some applications. THE COURT: Yes. You may be seated in the courtroom. MR. MONTELEONI: There were a number of statements that Mr. Fee made, some of which transgressed the rulings that the Court made on our letter, and one of which wasn't in the letter. And I'm honestly, and I don't say this lightly, surprised that he did this, because it's extremely improper. First of all, on the letter, he repeatedly talks about witnesses who could have been called. He said couldn't marines have been called? Couldn't the U.S. ambassador to Egypt have

been called? And couldn't someone at Chase Bank have been

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That's in the letter. This, I believe, calls for yet another curative instruction about investigative techniques as the defense has repeatedly prompted the Court to do. And I think that the part about the government not being on trial in that is appropriate given the remarks that he's making about the personal choices and litigation strategy of the prosecutors. But most surprising of all to me, honestly -- and this was a very difficult decision not to object in his summation -- is repeated references to what the jury would do if they were put in the position of having to defend themselves. He just said, just before calling this break, he said imagine facing that. And he made two more, similar remarks at other times earlier in his remarks.

I honestly found myself in a difficult position deciding whether or not to object, because I'm trying not to. But it is absolutely improper to put the jury in the position of imagining themselves as defendants facing particular litigation strategies. I have never seen that done, and it's completely improper.

Also, you know, this is, I think, a different level of seriousness, but I don't understand why he has to say he doesn't have gold in his house. The Court made a ruling about that the lawyers' own experiences are not relevant. That's sort of a side point, but he should really be sticking to the Court's rulings.

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So our request is that the Court again give the investigative techniques instruction and that Mr. Fee be directed not to again make any remarks that puts the jury in a position of imagining facing certain charges, facing certain litigation tactics. And if he does that again, I'm going to have to stand and object, even though I don't want to.

And also, the equally available witness instruction is appropriate to say at this point. I think that it's honestly disappointing that after putting in a letter on all of these issues we're in a position where we have to raise this when he happens to call a break because we're trying not to interrupt his summation.

THE COURT: Mr. Fee.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, that's not investigative techniques. I am not saying the government has obtained the unavailability of Chase Bank. We're pointing out the absence of evidence. That is the core of the defense. It is totally appropriate and commonplace to say, did you hear from anyone who could have explained this evidence? That's what that's about.

THE COURT: Then you walked into, it seems to me, the equally available witnesses charge.

MR. FEE: I have not said one word about them making a witness unavailable. Your Honor, they have the burden.

> THE COURT: Just a moment.

1 MR. FEE: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's do this.

MR. FEE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I actually made a note to myself -- I didn't know whether the prosecution was going to raise this or not -- when you said you haven't heard from any of those people at the bank, I think you said that a couple of times, in the same sequence, it seems to me you clearly, clearly raised the question of why didn't they call people from the bank.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, I will do that again when we get to Qatar. It is 100 percent appropriate to point out they have not called a human being to explain their proof. This case in particular is about summary charts and arguments. It is 100 percent appropriate to say, did you hear anyone who explained to you the meaning of evidence? He talked about --

THE COURT: That's OK. That's all right. Pointing out the absence of evidence is OK. But saying, essentially, why didn't they call somebody -- not essentially, I think almost literally -- why didn't they call somebody from the bank, that's not OK.

MR. FEE: Actually, there's a slight difference. I'm saying, did you hear from somebody at Chase Bank? Your Honor, I really, truly believe it is appropriate to point out that the government made a choice not to call witnesses to explain these things.

THE COURT: And the charge is that if witnesses are equally available, you can't draw any inferences from the failure to call those people.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, I think it is fair to point out that the nature of the government's proof here is largely devoid of witnesses. It is their burden.

THE COURT: It's OK to point out that they haven't met their burden of proof in this regard or that regard. I don't have a problem with that.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, clearly I don't think that crosses a line. I don't even think that is investigative techniques. I don't think that's pointing out --

THE COURT: I'm not talking about investigative techniques now. What I'm talking about is the equally available witness charge.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, that charge is in the case.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FEE: And I would point out Mr. Monteleoni also pointed out the failure of the defense to call witnesses to talk about evidence. He did, and he has the burden.

THE COURT: Actually, that's a point I was a little surprised that you offered proof of innocence when you don't have that burden. But I understand why you did it. You did it to make the point that, hey --

MR. FEE: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand why you made that point.

MR. FEE: Your Honor, that charge is in the case. I don't think it would be appropriate to do that during the summation because it suggests, frankly, that the defense had some burden to call the witnesses that the government did not. It is rhetorically appropriate to point out that they have the burden and that they are filling in the gaps in the evidence by offering information and argument without calling witnesses. That is the point.

THE COURT: It's certainly appropriate to point out that they have the burden, as you've done and as you can and should do, I take it. You can point out the fact that they're relying on charts and not human beings. You've said that.

That's perfectly OK. But I think you crossed the line when you said you haven't heard anybody from the bank, you haven't heard from the marines. I don't remember that, actually, but that was --

MR. FEE: That's what I said.

THE COURT: OK.

Sir.

MR. MONTELEONI: Your Honor, I want just to amplify that point because, there, he wasn't even talking about something that we didn't do. We had a witness who testified and he actually was just saying are there more witnesses who would know even more. I mean ask yourself are there probably

human beings in the world that could have been called to this witness stand who know more about protecting sensitive information relating to U.S. embassies than the agriculture attaché? Are there marines? Maybe the ambassador to Egypt? Is there someone out there who knows more than him?

This is exactly why the missing witness instruction is called for.

MR. FEE: I would disagree on that, your Honor. That is a commentary on the nature of the proof and the credibility of an argument they are making. He said in his summation that terrorists want to know that information. This is a bribery case.

I am well within fair defense rhetoric to say if the prosecutors want you to believe terrorists want this information, they could have done a better job. That's what I'm saying.

THE COURT: It seems to me that that argument is appropriate.

Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to read, in essence, the uncalled witnesses equally available or unavailable charge that says I want to remind you that each party had an equal opportunity or lack of opportunity to call any particular witness. Don't draw any inference or reach any conclusions as to what those people would have testified to had they been called. Their actions should not affect your

judgment in any way. Remember, however, that my instruction that the law does not impose -- I'm sorry.

Remember my instruction that the law does not impose on a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witness or producing any evidence. And I'm going to leave it at that, Mr. Fee.

And just as I thank Mr. Weitzman for not interrupting Mr. Monteleoni's summation, I thank Mr. Monteleoni for not interrupting Mr. Fee's summation.

Mr. Fee, you see the line I'm drawing in terms of the witnesses. You certainly can, and undoubtedly will, point out a lack of evidence. But you can't say they should have called somebody from the bank or they should have called somebody else. OK.

MR. MONTELEONI: Thank you, your Honor, but I am still concerned about the repeated remarks, one of which we heard just a moment before the break was called, about imagine facing that, sort of asking the jurors to put themselves in this position of facing criminal prosecution or imagine themselves adverse to the government lawyers in this case. So there's that. And similarly, I will say that that underlines repeated references to consequences of punishment that --

THE COURT: What were those? Because I think I'm on outlook for that on both sides.

MR. MONTELEONI: So I think that counsel --

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THE COURT: Counsel for both sides, no references to punishment or the results of a finding of guilt by the jury. MR. MONTELEONI: Right. So I think that the first of what ended up being many references, which I think were oblique, was that --THE COURT: Maybe that's why I didn't catch them. Go ahead. MR. MONTELEONI: Well, they were close to the line, but he says the parallels have one thing standing between them and a lifetime of shame, a conviction. Then there were repeated references. THE COURT: That was in this summation? MR. MONTELEONI: Yes, right at the beginning of the summation. THE COURT: I'm sorry. I didn't catch that. Yes. MR. MONTELEONI: And then there were repeated references to how important this case is to Senator Menendez. THE COURT: That's OK. It's important to the government also. MR. MONTELEONI: All right, but those actually -maybe we can pull up one of these, but -- right. So what you have here is he says imagine how important this decision will

be for Senator Menendez. Right? There's a high burden here,

high burden, highest burden in our legal system. Imagine

facing down this sort of situation, and imagine this is what you have to sit and see being presented as the proof.

All right? So he's linking --

THE COURT: Yes, I understand that.

Let me hear from Mr. Fee. I didn't realize it went that way.

MR. FEE: I don't think any of that is about punishment, your Honor. My only point is imagine a situation where you're facing the circumstances, to highlight the, I think, frankly, unfairness of the government's approach to its evidence. I'm not asking you, I'm not saying imagine your loved one or yourself. I'm just saying imagine a situation. It's just phrasing.

MR. MONTELEONI: Well --

THE COURT: You can talk about, as you have, how -- Well, let me hear from Mr. Monteleoni.

MR. MONTELEONI: All right. So, first of all, I think, again, these references to the consequences of conviction, even in oblique ways, is section 3 of our letter, which I understood the Court granted. There are a number of references where, again, the references to the consequences are a little bit oblique, for understandable reasons, but they are unmistakable, and the Court precluded them already. But we don't ask jurors to imagine if they were victims of crimes. That is totally improper. It is not appropriate to imagine, to

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ask the jurors to imagine themselves adverse to one of the parties in the case, to imagine them adverse to the precise legal team in the case. You know, he can criticize our techniques. He can criticize our litigation strategy, but not in this highly charged way, which is totally inappropriate.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Fee.

MR. MONTELEONI: I'm sorry. One other thing. About the publicity of the information, he seemed to be inviting the jurors to actually do extra-record research.

THE COURT: I have a note to myself also on that, because that was, you can google this or you can google that.

I am going to tell the jury that they should not do any searches or anything along those lines.

I'll give the equally available witness charge, although not in as formal a way as I'm going to deliver it when I deliver the charge. And I will tell them not to do any research.

In terms of putting themselves in the position of being subject to this, I think you should stay away from that, Mr. Fee. I don't want this jury to be thinking that they're adverse to the government in any way or to imagine themselves as being adverse to the government in any way. Stick to your -- I mean you do the summation as you want, but you're on safer ground sticking to the government hasn't met its burden

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the publicity here.

079Wmen6 Summation - Mr. Fee of proof in your terms by a long shot. 1 2 MR. FEE: Understood, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. Let's bring this jury in. MR. MONTELEONI: Will we be able to have a restroom 4 5 break? 6 THE COURT: It will go faster if I don't give you one. 7 All right. Go ahead. Five minutes. Five minutes, 8 everyone. 9 (Recess) 10 THE COURT: Bring the jury in, please. 11 MR. MONTELEONI: Your Honor, before they get here, I 12 want to make one thing clear. I certainly am trying to not 13 interrupt Mr. Fee, but if he does continue to make these 14 remarks that the Court has ruled are out of bounds, I will be. 15 THE COURT: Let's get the jury in. 16 (Jury present) 17 THE COURT: Please be seated in the courtroom. 18 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, there are a couple 19 of things I want to remind you of. 20 One is there were references to -- not these exact 21 words -- you can Google this, you can look this up, that sort 22 of thing. You know not to do any of that. Don't do any 23 research at all, and indeed, don't listen to or watch any of

Also, there were references to individuals who did not

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testify here. I remind you that each party had an equal opportunity, or lack of opportunity, to call any person. You should not draw any inference or reach any conclusions as to what those individuals would have testified to had they been called. Their absence should not affect your judgment in any way, but remember that the law does not impose on a defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witness or producing any evidence. You know that.

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Mr. Fee, you may continue, sir.

MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor.

Gold. So the gold at 41 Jane was in Nadine's closet, and it was in a bag. One of them was in a bag that had Kougemitros's prints. One of them was not. And Nadine sold, you heard from the evidence, Nadine sold four gold bars to Khorozian. She hid it from Bob. I'm going to talk more about that. She avoided going back to Bob's best friend, and I'm not sure if you caught this in the evidence. Don Scarinci, which you heard was Bob's childhood friend, best man at his wedding, had actually sold gold, gold coins, for Nadine in the past or helped to sell them. And Bob helped her connect with Don Scarinci to do that.

When Nadine went to sell those four gold bars, she did not go to Don Scarinci, and she actually told Bob -- she omitted from her conversations with Bob that she was going to see Vasken. I'm going to show you that, but I want to make a

point about the Google searches first.

The four gold bars, I would submit, the evidence shows that Bob didn't know that Nadine had those four gold bars. He eventually did, obviously, because he disclosed them.

Now, none of those one-ounce gold bars that you heard about having been seized at 41 Jane, there's been no evidence connecting those to Bob at all. When the prosecutors say that's Bob's gold, what they're really doing is making the argument that this is a bribery scheme: We think we've proved the bribery scheme; the gold is the thing they paid him for the bribery scheme.

That's why they're saying it's Bob's gold. There is no evidence that Bob touched that gold, owned that gold, picked up that gold, whatever about gold.

So what are we left with? And again, this was the point of the blazer originally to somehow get Bob connected to gold. Again, start with the cash. Start with the gold. Find a way to make a story. That's, I think, what you're seeing here.

The Google searches.

Bob, I imagine, like most humans, has done a lot of Google searches. So why is Bob sometimes searching for gold?

Now, the story from the prosecutors is that he's searching for gold when he gets a gold-bar bribe. Just take that sentence on its own. I'm not sure that actually tracks. If you get a

Summation - Mr. Fee

bribe, do you immediately search that day's value? Are you selling it that night? Is that the theory? But let's put that aside.

Bob is searching for gold on a lot of occasions when the government does not allege he's receiving bribes. That's in the evidence. He's doing a lot of searches for gold.

Now, Bob himself has never owned gold. You saw he disclosed, as he has had to do for decades as a member of Congress, his assets. The only time he has disclosed gold is the one you've heard quite a bit about now. You haven't heard any witness -- Caridad, who's known him longer than anyone, no one has said or been questioned about whether Bob owned gold before he met Nadine and started living at 41 Jane.

But at the point in life where you are learning about Bob, we do know that he actually has a lot of people in his life -- frankly, through circumstance and through living in the state of New Jersey -- that are from communities where they buy and sell and own and trade and like gold: Hana; Daibes; his new girlfriend and then fiancée and then wife, Nadine; Nadine's family. You heard from Katia. You might have seen what Katia was wearing on her wrists. Jewelry, gold, diamonds, that's commonplace in Bob's circles. So I am sure, I would submit to you, common sense tells you that the people Bob is sometimes hanging around with, because we're seeing a slice of Bob's life. In every phase, right? We talked about Egypt a lot.

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Summation - Mr. Fee

Bob was working diplomatically with a lot of other countries.

Your common sense tells you that the slice of life you are seeing, where Bob is interacting with Hana, with Daibes, with Nadine, her family, common sense tells you gold, jewelry, what you can trade it for, sell it for, whatever, comes up in conversation. That is the most reasonable inference to draw from Bob's searching the value of gold on a day when Daibes came over for doughnuts. When you remove the prosecutors filling in the gaps of the story with the inferences they need you to take, the evidence suggests to you that that is the most reasonable explanation for what you saw on that particular day. Fred's there, Nadine's there. He brings over doughnuts. Bob, or somebody using his Google account -- might have been Bob; I'm going to show you that sometimes it wasn't -- searches for one kilogram of gold. That does not constitute proof that he was taking gold as bribes.

Let's look at his Google searches.

So these reflect what's in evidence about Bob doing searches around the time when he knew Nadine had family gold. Remember, that's what she told him. That's what he volunteered to the world long before he ever knew of this investigation and this case -- that Nadine told him she had family gold. And these searches he's doing are right around when she is selling gold to pay her mortgage.

So the top are events you've seen in evidence in this

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case, and the bottom are gold searches. April 8, you see that's when the check from Avital is dated. That's paying Nadine for one of the gold bars. There's a search on Bob's Google account, how much is an ounce of gold worth today? Does it relate to her selling that? Probably. Has any witness, any human being come in and told you that? No.

May 9, Nadine deposits another check from Avital Gold, and then texts Bob: Just did the wire transfer, the payoff for one of the mortgages, I can't wait to get the document from them that says it's completed. Again, this is what Bob told Shannon Kopplin. Nadine has family gold, she's selling it to pay her mortgage. This is evidence. I'm not asking you to infer this. This is Nadine telling Bob, in black and white, I sold gold, I got the gold, I'm going to pay off my mortgage. She's not saying: Bob, they're going to foreclose. Can you help me? She's not saying I'm in desperate straits. She's saying I'm selling the gold to pay off the mortgage.

By the way, the mortgage is Nadine's mortgage. It's in her name. It's her home. Bob is not on the documents. It was taken out before they ever met. It is Nadine's mortgage.

Again, fast forward to May. You see another search on the bottom from Bob about the value of krugerrand, gold coin.

No one has come in and told you. Does this definitely connect to A or B? But you can see right around there, Nadine again is depositing the proceeds of the sale and then making a payment,

sale of gold and making a payment. And then on June 6 you essentially see the same thing. About a week before Bob searches kilo of gold price again. Nadine sells it and makes a payment on her mortgage.

Vasken Khorozian, who I miss dearly, told you that this is what you do when you're selling gold. He talked about the website he uses. It was elicited from him by the prosecutors. The price changes constantly. It's a commodity. People who have owned gold since the date of their birth know this and do this. So this is commonplace. These are the searches explained here. These are not all the searches. I'm not telling you that the evidence explains each and every search, because I don't think that is credible. But I'm telling you that many of these gold searches can be explained just by the evidence you have in this case.

There are other Google searches that, I think, common sense tells you just from looking at them why Bob did them.

So on March 6, Bob gets an email from Shannon

Kopplin -- I'm sorry. He sends an email to Shannon Kopplin,

talking about he's getting ready to amend his report and asking

her one of these technical questions about the disclosure

rules, and he searches for a kilo of gold, because he has to

disclose the estimated value of Nadine's family gold.

And then this is that second event I talked about. This is important for two reasons:

This is Bob searching for the price of gold at around the time when Nadine is selling some of her gold. Before they're married, she's selling some family gold, and it's telling and, I think, disproves part of the government's theory how Nadine handles this sale. She goes to Bob. Bob connects her with the best man at his wedding, Don Scarinci, who he's known since he was a kid. That was the testimony from Mike Soliman. And you can see him following up from Bob to Don: Hey, haven't seen you in a while. Did you ever get Nadine's coins back?

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And then later on you see that Don actually did complete the sale of Nadine's gold coins, because Bob says bring Nadine's check on Wednesday. So this is Nadine looping Bob in to the sale of gold. And there are many instances that we will show you where Nadine is excluding Bob from certain things. The car payments that Uribe was giving her, we have shown you that she was excluding Bob from that. Other gold sales, she's not going to Scarinci. She's excluding him, but again, it explains some of these searches.

Next slide.

So the text is small, but these are more Google searches that are about things other than the bribery scheme that the government is asking you to believe. And the point here is not to overstate the evidence. As you know, they have the burden. We don't. But I do want to make sure that you

the case.

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understand that the evidence has to be treated credibly. I'm
not going to overstate what's here. I'm not telling you that
every Google search can be explained or that every gold search
was Nadine using Bob's account on his phone or a laptop, or
whatever. The evidence doesn't tell you that. I don't think

I am telling you that there are definitely times when Nadine is asking Bob to run searches or running searches herself, or someone other than Bob is running searches.

you can reasonably infer beyond a reasonable doubt that that's

The point of that is to explain to you why they haven't met their burden. I just want to be clear about that, because they are telling you that you have to adopt a conclusion. And that conclusion has many, many pieces, but the tag line of their conclusion on Google searches is it's proof that Bob was bribed with gold. And the point of this evidence is it is not proof beyond a reasonable doubt of that. There are many times and many reasons Bob is searching gold, and there are definitely times when he is not, even where he's either getting a request to search or having someone else do a search.

Blow dry bars in D.C., and on the right, these, I would submit, are not Bob doing these searches.

You heard he's a fluent Spanish speaker. How do you say girlfriend in Spanish, Google search, July 2018. How do

you say tomato in Spanish, February 2021. How do you say cake in Spanish? I would submit those are not Bob's searches.

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The Google searches are not incriminating evidence.

The prosecution has sort of put them in this towering Jenga stack of stuff and telling you you know this must be proof of a bribe. I want you to look at all the evidence in context and then draw the reasonable inference. I don't think they're right.

OK. Let's talk about the cash a little bit more. And again, we don't have the burden, but we wanted to show you evidence about Bob making this pattern of ATM withdrawals over decades. Let's first look at what we have records for.

This is 2008 through 2022. These are all the withdrawals, not just the one in that pattern that the prosecutors call fake. And I'll talk about that in a minute. This is every dollar of cash that Bob took out from his Senate Federal Credit Union account for the period for which there are records, 2008 to 2022. This is every dollar he took out of that account, \$178,000.

Now, you heard from Caridad that he had at least been doing this, there's evidence to indicate Bob had been doing this since the '80s, when his daughter was born. Remember the boot box with cash in it? And as you heard the prosecutor mention, but perhaps not explain, the House Federal Credit Union at which Bob had an account when he was in Congress,

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going back to the '90s, it destroys records after seven years. So they do not exist for anyone. But let's look at the next slide. So no one has the actual documents showing these withdrawals.

I'm sorry. I'm not to the part where we're at the credit union yet. This is the Senate withdrawals in that pattern.

Now, let me explain the pattern. The reason we had Richardson do withdrawals of only \$400 to \$403.50 is because we wanted to be conservative in how we drew the inference from the evidence. And again, I don't think it's disputed. We didn't want to include, in Bob's withdrawals, these habitual cash withdrawals when Bob was taking out a hundred dollars to give a gift to a niece or a nephew. We didn't want to include when Bob takes out \$600 because he's got to buy a nice piece of furniture at a secondhand store that only takes cash. Whatever. We wanted to exclude that and focus on what Caridad and what the records show is a pattern. So it's a smaller number. That's the point of the 400 to \$403 pattern. wanted to focus on what Bob doing every two to three weeks, taking it out and putting it somewhere, in a duffel bag, in his house, wherever he lived at the time. So that's the total when you just focus on that more conservative pattern, \$150,000. And these are the records of just what's in that more conservative pattern. Right? Excluding the highs and the

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lows, it's a smaller number. That's all.

Now, that's a pattern, period. This is a pattern. Year after year, month after month. You can say you should have picked a different dollar amount, but look. Look what he's doing. It's always 400 or 403 in the parameters we've chosen. We didn't make up these records. Nobody created these documents. This is a pattern.

The point of looking backwards is, I would submit, your common sense tells you this pattern almost certainly didn't start -- you can even see the first entry here is January 10 of 2008. That's the earliest record we have. There's no way this pattern started on that day. Look at it. He's doing it every two weeks, every three weeks. It must have started earlier.

Have you seen evidence as to when it started, as to exactly when he was doing this? No. Have you seen bank records? No, because they were destroyed. But we wanted you to get a sense if he started this pattern when he entered Congress how much total cash would that be. I am not telling you that every dollar of that cash was found at 41 Jane. purpose of this is -- they are throwing out very large numbers of cash, so I want you to have a sense of what Bob was doing with his own cash, because I actually think it is atypical. It does seem weird. We tried to explain, to give context to it, but the prosecutors are relying on that sort of sense of

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oddness throughout. Why is the cash here? Who does those withdrawals? It's irrelevant. It's a distraction. Bribes, they're relying on that. So that's the purpose of doing this.

And then if you add up the backwards-looking -- I'm sorry. This is the backwards-looking assumption. So assume the pattern continued going back to when Bob joined Congress, this is how much cash he would have withdrawn for the period for which we don't have records. So if you take the 127 and you add it to the other withdrawals, that's the same number or roughly the same number the prosecutors showed you. And yes, absolutely no one can tell you, no one from our side will come and say that you know every dollar of that was in 41 Jane. Probably not, but something else we had that financial analyst testify to is that Bob actually didn't need to spend a dollar of this cash he was hoarding.

The part of the bottom line of this exhibit in evidence that the analyst put in was to show you that this dollar amount, the bottom here, labeled net increase in his Senate Federal Credit Union account from 2018 through '22 was \$167,000. That is taking away the withdrawals. This is the real number. This is how much his account went up, including him taking cash out two to three times a month, the point being that Bob can live his life and cover his expenses purely from what he's getting from the Senate salary, that rental property where Caridad lives, and you see here his pension and social

security, which, given his age, are very helpful.

So I cannot prove to you that every dollar he withdrew in cash is still in 41 Jane. I can prove to you that he could live his life and save a lot of money even though he was withdrawing cash every other week, every three weeks.

Another point about the cash in the house. There was definitely more total cash found in 41 Jane than Bob had withdrawn over the years. Even if you take the biggest number that we showed you, using that sort of backward-looking assumption, there is more cash found by the FBI in 41 Jane than that number. Full stop. Nobody will dispute that.

Is that incriminating? Does it support the proof of the crimes with which Bob is charged? I think it is only incriminating if you accept what I would say are two leaps, two factual leaps the prosecutors are making:

First, that all the cash in the house can only be Bob's and not Nadine's. Then it's, maybe, incriminating, right? Well, Bob has \$200,000, Nadine has no cash in that house. So where did the other \$90,000 that the prosecutor repeated that must be a bribe. If you accept that fact, it's incriminating. Don't accept that fact.

The second fact that I think you need to accept in order to have that point be meaningful is that any dollar Bob didn't withdraw from an ATM must be a bribe. Any other dollar in that house that Bob cannot account for -- this is the

suggestion -- implicit, or explicit in the prosecutor's summation, any dollar that we cannot account for, the defense, with a withdrawal must be evidence of a bribe. That has also not been proven.

There is zero direct evidence -- meaning somebody said it to you, you saw it, you heard it -- of Bob ever discussing a bribe. None. None. There is zero evidence of him saying or suggesting that he was doing something because of a bribe.

There are lots of arguments about sequence and timing, which we're going to talk about, but there's no direct evidence of that.

But let's just take on sort of those facts the prosecutors would need you to accept to conclude there is some importance to the fact that there's more cash in 41 Jane than Bob had ever withdrawn. The evidence in this case showed that in addition to the ATM withdrawals, Nadine had cash at 41 Jane. Bob did not live alone. Bob actually didn't live in that house for most of the years at issue here, and certainly not for the prior decades. It was Nadine's house, and Nadine did have cash in that house. And you also heard that Nadine lived her life largely outside of the banking system. Her family did too. She wasn't using banks very much at all for decades.

Now, I don't think her and her family did that because they were engaged in crimes. There's no evidence of that.

That's because her family had that tradition for decades,

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because they, I would submit, like Bob's family, fled a country where the banks, property they owned, the government that regulated the financial systems one day went poof and disappeared.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. FEE: I would submit to you that is why their sort of quirky behavior, to some people, about not using banks, about having cash in your home, about relying on gold as an investment. Remember Vasken and Khorozian talking about that that's a different way to live a financial life.

That's not how Bob lived with gold. He lived it in cash. You are seeing different cultures and different styles and different family traditions coming into play in this case.

And it's not suspicious. It would not have been, knowing what you know from this case from the evidence, it would not have been unusual for Bob to see at least some of Nadine's cash around the house.

So again, this is the event I talked about Bob helping Nadine sell some gold coins. He definitely knew she had gold coins. You heard people testify about Nadine's love of jewelry. I don't think you could have encountered her and not realized she likely had nice jewelry and other nice stuff in her house. What else do we know about the cash at 41 Jane? It is old. Much of the cash at 41 Jane is really old. So, the FBI and the prosecutors have shown you that there is just over 20 percent of the cash seized from that house that we're calling it "new" here. It means it was put into circulation on or after January 1, 2018. So that's 20 percent. Everything else in this evidence you don't have a tally. You do know it's older than 2018. And I'm sure you don't want to see more

lawyers putting up photos of cash with like 2003, 2006, 1996.

Point being, there is a lot of cash here that is old.

And as you heard, a lot of that cash that is old gets taken out of circulation. Period. And the government's witnesses told you that, you heard from Catania and you heard from the woman who worked at the place that prints money. The 1996 bills, they stopped printing those in 2001. 2001 bills stopped printing in 2006. 2006 in 2013. That means that when an old bill from like 2006 passes through a bank, they take it.

So, I would reject the government's suggestion that these older bills may have been part of alleged bribes in the case. Maybe some of them, but I don't think it is reasonable based on the evidence to think you can go to a bank in 2018 and pull out that many 1996 bills or 2003 bills.

And again, these are the inferences they want you to adopt. It is our job and it is appropriate for us to tell you why those inferences are shaky. This is not marginal. This is not a distraction. This is how you build an inference. This is the job you would have to do to even consider the story that they have told you.

So, where does that money in 41 Jane come from and what does the evidence show about that money? Again, zero evidence about who, when, or how this money was provided. There is some arguments based on dates of money and fingerprints. But no one has told you, Fred took a TD Bank

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envelope and put it in the house. No one has told you, Will Hana took that cash on this date and gave it to Nadine. No one has told you that. There are no text message showing that.

It is fair for you to consider the quality of the evidence backing up these inferences. And I don't think they've proven to you the basic important facts for you to be able to conclude who gave this money, when they gave it, why they gave it.

And so just to focus on one part of the house, Bob's office. The cash is totally explained by his ATM withdrawals. So, you see in the bottom right, this is one of those FBI photos where they lay out the money, and they told you that. Obviously that's not how they found it. They found it in duffles. But it does, I think, show you that the way Bob kept this cash appears different than the cash in the rest of the house. You see these little torn Post-its, some rubber bands, not in TD Bank envelopes, kept in that duffle. That's one.

And if you just look at some of the math that folks in this case did. So bar 1 again is all the actual withdrawals from Bob's Senate account. Bar 2 is the withdrawals in that more conservative pattern, a lower number. Bar 3 is all the cash the FBI found in that office.

So, that's where Bob has been keeping I would say the cash that he's been taking out of his savings account and essentially hoarding in his duffle bags. And again, this is

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not like all of his life savings being kept in the duffle bag. He had bank accounts, he had savings, he had other funds. was doing this for reasons you have heard.

Let's go back to slide 29 briefly. This is the duffle And then if we go to the closet. So this is some of the cash that was found in Nadine's closet. And again, it's just packaged differently. I don't think you've heard any evidence to suggest you can draw any firm conclusions, but it does seem that Nadine was keeping this cash differently than Bob's. And then the next slide is from the safe deposit box. And this, again, resembles some of the cash in Nadine's closet. packaged in envelopes.

Again, I think you can conclude reasonably Nadine put that cash in the safe deposit box at some point. You can conclude Bob put that cash in the duffle bags. You can conclude, based on the evidence, that Nadine put that cash in the safe in her closet. The evidence does not allow you to conclude how that cash got there, other than Bob's. You have arguments. You do not have to accept the argument. Especially when you can't trust the credibility of the evidence underlying the argument.

And then we have the room with some chaos in it, the storage room. You have the Forever 21 bag in the top left and that's above the coats. Two men's coats, one with Bob's name on it, one without. You see Bob's boots on the right side.

There is a lot of cash stuffed in a variety of places in the basement. Let's just look at the cash in the jackets.

Now, the prosecutor, of course, no surprise, told you that the cash in this jacket was a bribe. That has not been proven. Let's just deal with this cash must be Bob's.

Now, if you look at that cash, it is one of those TD Bank envelopes with 10,000 written on it. And it's put in Bob's jacket.

You probably know by now, if you look at the cash taken from Nadine's safe deposit box, it is packaged the same way. 10,000 in an envelope. Remember this search is in June. I think this evidence suggests that Nadine, from wherever she got this cash, because no one has proven to you it is a bribe, put this in the jacket. Do I know that beyond any shadow of a doubt? No. And Bob may have seen this in his jacket.

100 percent. It would not have been odd for him to see Nadine have cash in that house. Is would not have been odd.

Last point I will make. And listen, these are inferences. The inference the government is arguing that you knew this was a bribe is because it was in Bob's jacket. The prosecutor said that. The prosecutor then mocked the other argument about the cash being in the Forever 21 bag. That just because it's in a bag, doesn't mean it's Nadine's. It's still Bob's.

This is the opposite, right. This is cash in Bob's

jacket. The government wants you to be sure that's Bob's.

They also want you to be sure that the cash in the Forever 21

bag is not Nadine's. Do you know either beyond a reasonable doubt? Genuinely, you might have a hunch. This is Bob's jacket; must be his cash. I hear you, I accept that.

But this is not every day life where you have to make quick judgment calls about what to believe and what not to believe. You have a very specific job here. Have you seen proof beyond a reasonable doubt that Bob had this money in this jacket as a bribe? You've heard argument. Have you seen proof?

What does the proof show us? It's in his jacket, it is marked like the things in her safe deposit box. Beyond that it is guesswork. It is.

Now, the prosecutor did spend a lot of time talking about the prints and DNA found on some of the envelopes, not the cash, the envelopes in 41 Jane. And you know, there was a lot of sort of odd things about that. It seems to have limited value. Like Nadine doesn't have any fingerprints in her own house. The agent has as many fingerprints as Bob in that house. There is a lot of data thrown at you.

I think this is the bottom line. I don't think this is a case where the DNA or the prints tell you much of anything. I know the prosecutors like to leave the suggestion that there is some scientific certainty to this. Right. Like

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there is a fingerprint from Daibes on tape, it's a bribe.

Those dots have not been connected. The backward dots from that cash to a bribe to being delivered. It is overstating what this is showing to you. And you heard it, you heard it.

DNA -- excuse me. The prints can't tell you when it was applied, how it was applied, what was in the envelope, when the print -- when it was touched by the person. None of that can be told. It is an association, nothing more.

So I don't think there is any sort of scientific evidence that shows Bob's guilt here. I think, again, there is an absence of scientific evidence supporting those charges.

The government, just to take on that envelope that they like, and it is the one that they spend the most time on, the envelope in room C. That's the closet with a print from Daibes and a print from Bob and there was cash in there. That is the lynchpin of this case.

We have to look backwards to see what did Bob do? Did he take an act that was official in exchange for a bribe?

That's all work to be done. But just focusing on this. There is no proof, and there is no government theory about the proof, that actually says Daibes handed this TD Bank envelope to Bob and that it contained a bribe.

They're saying that must be what is shown by the prints. But you haven't heard a witness, you haven't seen evidence to say that happened. It's purely inference from the

prints.

generous the man was.

Bob lived in that house. Fred Daibes was his friend for 30 years. Fred Daibes was Nadine's friend independent of Bob. And you heard everyone in this courtroom tell you how

Again, it is not the salacious story or the salacious inference, but I do think the most reasonable conclusion from what you actually know here is that, at some point, they both touched this envelope. It might have had money in it. The government has not proven to you what it means beyond arguing it is a bribe.

Also, on this point, again, this is the evidence that we have to engage on. Right. The prosecutor in his final sort of stanza called Bob entitled, said that Bob blamed his daughter-in-law, and then said Bob was basically throwing his wife under the bus.

Guys, Bob doesn't want to be here seeing his texts to his girlfriend in open court. He doesn't want to be here doing this. The government's theory, the prosecutors' theory, they said it, Nadine was the go-between for Bob in a bribery scheme. It is 100 percent relevant to question that, to question does that hold up. Were Bob and Nadine dating during the time period of the alleged conspiracy? Is there any proof showing that Nadine kept her financial problems from Bob? Is there a reason she was doing that? The answer to those questions is

yes. It is highly relevant because of the prosecutors' allegations. Don't let them bring an allegation and ask you to adopt a story and then say how dare, how dare the defendant offer evidence that disproves our theory.

Nadine's not guilty of a bribery scheme. But Nadine's not on trial here. We have to meet the government's evidence, and we are.

Let's look at the evidence that Nadine was asking for money from other people except Bob. And then we're going to put this in context and explain why she was doing this.

This is August 2018. Again, this is like eight months into the government's alleged conspiracy. She's asking her abusive ex-boyfriend Doug Anton to get him to pay something, and she tells him that her TD account has only \$11 left in it. She's also complaining about Will and her credit score.

In the tens of thousands of messages you have in this case that involve Bob in some way, you have not seen one where Nadine says something like this. Not one.

Now, the prosecutors want you to ignore that because it is not helpful to the story. Remember, the prosecutors' story is Bob controls Nadine. Controls. That is nonsense based on this evidence. But let's just look at what's in front of us here. They have to ignore this because Nadine says this stuff to Doug Anton.

Look, June 2019, she's telling Uribe that she has to

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go to a bank and send an electronic wire to put the house back in normal status. She's talking about her house almost being in foreclosure. She's never said that to Bob. Never once.

Here is a voicemail to Fred Daibes in June of 2019.

She says I haven't told Bob yet about the mortgage. She had been counting on money Will's going to give and he hasn't given me anything yet.

Fred is her friend. There are hundreds of messages where they independently have a relationship. Fred is a nice and generous guy. He's not going to tell Bob if she doesn't want him to. That's between Nadine and Fred. That's why he doesn't get a text about this.

The evidence you've seen just in this case strongly supports the inference that Fred Daibes, because he was so generous, was giving Nadine stuff, probably gold, because it's Fred and he loves that stuff, and cash as a means of helping her through these lean times. She had a tough divorce, she was getting out of a horrible situation with Doug Anton, and you've seen evidence about that and she was reaching out for help to others.

It also shows that Nadine is comfortable asking people other than Bob for help financially. There is nothing like this with Bob.

I'm sorry. So that was the last slide. This is a different point. So you did hear from the prosecutors that

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sometimes Nadine is telling others that she is going to talk to Bob either about the mortgage or the car. You never, ever see Nadine actually talking to Bob about those things. The point here is that you can understand why.

There are times when Nadine invokes Bob's name to get people to do stuff. Period. Jose Uribe in September, thank you for everything you do for me. I'm praying today's meeting is in God's hand. He is talking about that Grewal meeting. Remember, Nadine helped him get in front of Bob, which we'll talk about. Nadine tells Uribe I didn't sleep one hour. He, meaning Bob, hasn't been sleeping well at all for a week.

Now, the suggestion here is that Bob is losing sleep over Jose Uribe's predicament. Has anything in this case suggested to you that was true, that Bob was so worried about Jose Uribe he lost sleep for a week?

Bob made one phone call about a case that had been presented to him as an abusive prosecution. That's what Mike Critchley, like the best lawyer in New Jersey, told him. He made one phone call. This is not true.

Then she says, it's actually earlier that year, she's talking about her mortgage, and then she says to Jose, you are one in a billion. Our friend said so tonight. He is right. Good night.

Again, I don't think there is anything to suggest that Bob Menendez ever described Uribe as one in a million or knew

him well enough to say that.

She's doing this to ingratiate herself to others, just like everyone does sometimes one on one. You saw other texts where she's referring to our friend, when she is talking to Hana and Daibe. Of course the government said this shows you it is a conspiracy because they are being secretive. They're not using Bob's name. They are just saying our friend. It's just the same. She's using it to say, Fred, I'm closer to you. Will, I'm closer to you, we have a mutual friend. She's obviously using Bob's name all the time.

By the way, that last voicemail you saw to Fred, where she's actually telling Fred or suggesting to Fred that Fred help her get Will to give her money. Now, you remember one of the e-mails the prosecutor showed you where he showed Bob telling Nadine, hey, don't text or e-mail. I won't make you look at it again.

What's going on when Bob says, hey, Nadine, don't text or e-mail Fred. The prosecutor says of course it's secretive. He doesn't want to put things in writing. I would submit to you that if you don't want to put things in writing, writing don't text or e-mail is not consistent with that objective. So I will put that aside.

What is going on is Bob is telling her not to bother Fred about her issues with Will. Nadine and Will fought constantly about money, about everything else. They were like

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brother and sister is how the witnesses have described them.

That's what that text means.

All right. Now let's focus on the cash in the house that was circulated after 2018. Now, we know beyond any doubt that if you add up all of the post-January 2018 cash Bob withdrew, and then you take away that Forever 21 bag, that's actually every dollar of post-2018 cash in 41 Jane.

Let me just say that again. If you just take what Bob was taking out of his savings in cash and keeping after 2018, it accounts for every dollar of new cash in 41 Jane, other than what's in that Forever 21 bag.

So that's what this chart reflects. So again, just focusing on 2018 to 2022 the total withdrawals is the first bar, 57K. Middle bar is the total cash, the new cash found in the office and the basement, taking away what's in the Forever 21 bag. Because, say whatever you want about it, I acknowledge you can move things between bags. That cash is very different than Bob's cash. We'll talk more about that.

And then the last number is just the cash that was found in the office.

So the point being the first number, what Bob was withdrawing from his own savings actually covers all of the new cash, just minus the Forever 21 bag.

And folks, it is a boring bar graph. This is actually the whole government's case. This is it. If Nadine just gets

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the portion of cash that's in that Forever 21 bag from some other source -- not illegitimate -- from some other source. She sells some of those gold sovereigns. She sells one of those diamond solitaires on that list that Katia mentioned. She trades something and then sells it. Whatever. So long as Nadine can get some cash that makes up the amount in the Forever 21 bag, which is packaged totally different than all the other cash in the house, especially differently than Bob's, then every other dollar of post-2018, post-January 2018 cash, is explained just by Bob's withdrawals, documented in black and white from his Senate savings. Every dollar.

That's how this case can shift when you don't have reliable proof about where this cash came from or why it was given or when it was given, how it was given. You just have that little tweak. Forever 21 packaged differently, and I'll show you, take that away, every dollar explained by documented bank withdrawals. That's it. That's the government's case. That's the lifetime of their conspiracy.

You change one piece of the story, and they have truly nothing. Nothing. They'll have to have a backup story like, oh, well, all the older cash is actually the bribes, because, like, Fred Daibes is over 50. Whatever. They'll have a backup story.

But that's what this case is. So any instinct to buy that story, and I understand there is a human instinct to buy

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the prosecutors' story, it is a story. It has a beginning, a middle, and an end. You have to do your duty to uphold your oath, to look at the evidence. Because you change one piece, one piece of the story, and it's gone. It's gone. This means there is not a dollar of possible bribes. This alone.

Let's look at that Forever 21 cash. So, once again, the prosecutors, they don't have any details. They mocked the suggestion -- which no one made -- that this is Sabine's cash. The proof shows only that there was a purchase or purchases made from Forever 21 from a joint account held by Sabine and Nadine. That's a strawman that the government wants to use to provoke you, to say Bob's blaming his daughter-in-law. It's a play on emotion and it should be rejected as a basis for finding any part of that story credible. That was the suggestion in the summation. Put that aside.

But that is the only evidence in the case. You can build inferences on guesses or you can build it in the evidence you have in this trial. It is not always easy to cut through arguments to understand what is the evidence. But the evidence in this case is that the only person to have ever gone to Forever 21 is Nadine using that account with her daughter.

And by the way, the arguments about this money are filling in the absence of evidence with a story. And when the prosecutors fill in those gaps with a story of guilt, they're

doing something that I would submit to you is improper for you to do.

The absence of evidence should be held against the prosecution. You get what I mean? It is their burden and they are exploiting the gaps in the case they have presented to you and filling it in with incriminating inferences.

Folks, it's ridiculous to suggest that this is Nadine's money or to suggest it's Sabine's money. How ridiculous. It's Bob's money.

Is that more or less ridiculous? Do you have the proof about whose money this is? Look, look at the money. Look how it's wrapped. Nothing like the stuff you know is Bob's in those duffle bag. Look at those wrappers. Is there anything in the record that tells you anything about those wrappers? I don't know if you remember zooming in on those stamps. It says Chase Bank. Is there anything in the record about anybody having a Chase Bank account? Does Bob have a Chase checking account? Nope. No, he doesn't. Nadine has a Chase checking account, but she didn't have this much in it.

What do you know about this money? What do you know? You know what they want you to conclude about the money, but what do you know?

It's not easy. It's not normal to think about stories in this fashion. This is our system, okay. This is how it works. Don't do the easy thing. You are not hearing two

stories on the street and saying, eh, I'll go with A, not B.

That is not your job. They are filling in the absence of evidence with incriminating evidence.

That's 4:40, I got worried I'm 40 minutes over.

Point is, I assure you if the government had any idea, had any proof that could supply a theory about how this money got there, you would have heard it. Daibes, Hana, Bob, anybody, you would have heard it. I promise you. You have heard nothing. Again, the gaps you are being asked to fill are not based on evidence. Don't fall into the trap of buying a story. A forceful, well-told, long, long story. Resist that. I submit it would not be consistent with your job.

The evidence here, if you had to draw an inference about whose money this is, here's what I would ask you. Does this look like the stuff Bob was withdrawing and keeping in his office? No. Does Bob have a Chase account? No. Does Bob shop at Forever 21? Probably no. That's the evidence. I don't think you can conclude anything beyond a reasonable doubt.

But if you had to infer something from the evidence in this record, you would infer this is Nadine's money. Again, just that, just that, and the government's whole, whole package of inferences and assumptions disappears. That's what this case is. That's how slim, how thin the evidence you have seen is. The evidence of guilt.

2.4

Could Nadine have gotten a check for selling some gold solitaires or a diamond -- sorry. Gold sovereigns or a diamond solitaire and cashed it and put it in that bag? Sure. Would that be a bribe? No. Does the evidence support that inference? Absolutely.

Could Nadine have gotten a cashier's check from somebody for selling something, some of all that amazing stuff Katia told you she inherited, and when Nadine fell on lean times and needed to support herself, sold that stuff. Is that this money? You could infer that from the evidence in this case, and that be would not be a bribe.

There are many choices you could pick off the shelf here. The government wants you to take one and they want you to ignore every little thing that is inconsistent with that story. Do not do that.

Okay. Let's move away from the cash. Your Honor, I won't conclude today unfortunately, but I'll do another 15 minutes, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. FEE: You tell me.

THE COURT: Did you just say you will conclude or you won't conclude?

MR. FEE: Important question. I will not conclude.

THE COURT: All right. Go to 5 o'clock, sir.

MR. FEE: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll pick it up tomorrow.

MR. FEE: Great.

Let's talk about the acts. Let's not talk about money for a little bit. The acts Bob is alleged to have taken in this case.

Now, here's what I'm going to explain to you. I submit that the evidence makes it overwhelmingly clear that everything Bob did that is the subject of these allegations was absolutely the right thing for a senator to do. More importantly, I submit to you the evidence makes clear that nothing that he did was done because of a bribe. He did not take one single action due to any sort of a bribe, and you haven't seen evidence, reliable evidence, of that.

So, let's first look, before we dive into the evidence about Bob's actions, at what the government's witnesses, the human beings who have told you things that they saw and heard and remembered told you about Bob's conduct.

This is not something you can do in every case. You can take the government's witnesses in this case and you can look to them to disprove the government's theories. That is why you heard so little in that summation about witnesses. You heard like a sentence characterizing what somebody told you or maybe a snippet, a paragraph here or there. The government's witnesses disprove their case.

This is Phil Sellinger. I never believed him, Bob, to

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be asking me to do anything unethical or improper. Never anything unethical or improper. Pretty definitive.

He was the man that the government told you was the target of the scheme to get Fred Daibes' federal case dismissed. But Sellinger told you he didn't think Bob asked him to do anything improper. Nothing unethical. And I'll submit that means nothing illegal.

All right. Another government star witness. Gurbir Grewal, the former Attorney General of New Jersey. He didn't tell you he wants the case dismissed, the prosecutor asked him. This is on cross, but this is the government's Excuse me. witness. He did not say that. He didn't ask you to call the prosecutors on any particular case. He did not ask me to call anybody.

Folks, in the summation do you remember the prosecutor said about 10 times that Bob called Grewal to talk about Parra's case. Again, he's building in an argument into those sorts of statements. Right? Because Gurbir Grewal, the human being, told you I had no idea which case. I didn't know which Gurbir Grewal, you heard them elicit he was worried about insulating his team. There is no team to insulate. He had no idea which case Bob had called about. Grewal remembered that Bob had raised a concern about a selective prosecution, a racially motivated prosecution. That is a serious allegation, and that's why Bob called the attorney general.

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Grewal says he has told the FBI that Bob raised concerns from constituents about how they were being treated. Again, Menendez didn't ask him to call any prosecutors, he didn't name a case, he didn't ask him to do anything. Nothing improper, nothing unethical, nothing illegal. Government witness.

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Ted McKinney. This is the man who is supposed to be the object of the scheme, I don't know how, to somehow get Egypt to continue giving a monopoly that they decide who gets. That's something of the theory.

McKinney said that he understood Bob to be advocating for his constituents. What else did McKinney say? After the call, what did you do? Did you change your position on IS EG Halal? No. Did you direct anyone in Cairo to withdraw the objections to IS EG Halal? Nope. Didn't do that.

What did he say next. During did the call, did Bob make any threats? No. No threats. Was he going to stop passing USDA nominees? No. Was he going to haul you before Congress? Was he going to subpoena you? No. No. No.

McKinney told you that even he believed Menendez was just raising another constituent concern in that two-to-four-minute phone call. And that didn't change a thing. In fact, the USDA, you heard, continued to push all that hormone meat on the Egyptians and to push to get rid of IS EG.

Nothing unethical. Nothing improper. Nothing

illegal, according to Ted McKinney. All right.

So this is the man that the government is now both abandoning and not abandoning. We're going to talk more about this, but remember the summation. You can disregard everything Uribe said. I didn't even talk about him for two hours. But you should also credit everything he said because it's devastating.

That's what you now have from the government on Jose
Uribe. That's the game that's being played right here. Don't
believe him, guilty. Believe him, double guilty. That's the
core of the government's argument.

What did this guy say? Right. Nadine never told you that she told the senator you were helping her get the car.

Never told me that. Nadine never told you or you, Mr. Uribe, did not tell Senator Menendez that Nadine was getting a car from you. Nope. I never spoke about the car payment. Never. You never mentioned the car to Bob. Nope. We did not talk about a car at all.

You know, this is supposed to be the strongest evidence Jose Uribe has. Put aside the bell, and the culito story for a moment. This is like maximum Uribe. Right.

Talking about the scheme. Uribe himself cannot tell you that Bob said one word about a bribe. One word. Uribe never talked to Bob about a car, about the bribery scheme, about mortgage payments, about this deal that Uribe said he had with Bob. He,

he himself, tells you he never talked to Bob about it. The government witness is telling you that Bob did not have this information.

Remember and then they asked him, well, but, hey, hey, hey, hey, Mr. Uribe, don't you think he knew? And he said yes.

That's not -- that is not evidence. That is not evidence. That actually highlights the absence of evidence, that they had to get him to offer, like, an opinion that Bob must have known. Uribe was face to face with a man he's accusing of having bribed, and he told you he never mentioned the scheme. I don't mean he didn't mention the word "bribe." He didn't mention the word bribe. He didn't even talk about the arrangement. He didn't use a code word. He didn't subtly suggest anything. He has a story about Bob saying I saved your ass. But even on that story, Jose Uribe doesn't say he saved my ass from getting prosecuted. Or hey, Bob, hey, Jose, thanks for getting a car for my wife, that's why I saved your ass.

Even Uribe, in that supposedly devastating story, has literally nothing to say about a bribe, a scheme, a car. I think he saved his ass from getting pulled over from driving drunk that night. We'll talk more about that. Okay.

Let's put up the witnesses who talked about this Qatar scheme.

There are no witnesses. These are documents. This is what you have as proof beyond a reasonable doubt about Qatar.

2.4

About this extensive overwhelming evidence you have been -- it has been described to you as overwhelming, this, I don't know, slide deck about Qatar. That's what you had in this case about this part of the scheme.

These documents, we don't have to go through them now, they disprove whatever the government theory is about Qatar. Everybody you have heard about this case, The New York Times, CBS News, Senator Chris Murphy, Representative Gregory Meeks, everybody is thanking Qatar for stopping a famine in Yemen. Everybody's also thanking Qatar for saving people who are evacuating Afghanistan.

There is no proof, truly none, certainly no human beings, but there is no documents showing that Bob did anything related to Qatar because of a bribe.

I'll show you. But let's start with Uribe. Actually, let's stop. And then we'll get to Uribe tomorrow.

THE COURT: Fine. Ladies and gentlemen, you've had a full day of summation. Remember none of that was testimony.

But it's all things you should listen to.

If you are here at 9:30 tomorrow, we'll be here at 9:30. I don't believe there will be any other issues I need to handle with the lawyers. So please be here at 9:30. See you tomorrow.

(Jury excused)

THE COURT: You may be seated in the courtroom.

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Mr. Fee, where do you stand? You had estimated three hours.
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      It's three hours. You did indicate you may go over a bit.
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     Where do you stand?
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                        If flew by for me, your Honor. I think I
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      have about another 90 minutes to two hours. I'm sorry for
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     underestimating.
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               THE COURT: All right. Between Mr. Hana's attorneys
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      and Mr. Daibes' attorneys, who is going first?
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               MR. LUSTBERG: I will.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Lustberg, how long, sir, about?
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               MR. LUSTBERG: Two-and-a-half hours, Judge.
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               THE COURT: Mr. De Castro?
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               MR. DE CASTRO: Hour, maybe an hour and 15 minutes.
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               THE COURT: I'll see everyone tomorrow at 9:30. Thank
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      you.
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               (Adjourned until July 10, 2024, at 9:30 a.m.)
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